

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 120.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

NO INCOME TAX.

A BOROUGH MEETING for LAMBETH will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, to-morrow (Thursday) Evening, March 2nd, 1848, for the declaration of opinion upon the proposals of the Budget and Financial Statements of Ministers, and to take such measures thereupon as may be deemed suitable. Charles Pearson, Esq., has engaged to attend, and the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt is also expected.

JAMES MIRAMS,
Secretary to the Lambeth Electoral Association.

PEACE SOCIETY.

A GENERAL CENTRAL MEETING (to complete the series already held in various parts of the Metropolis) will take place at FINSBURY CHAPEL, MOOR-FIELDS, to-morrow (Thursday) Evening, March 2nd, to petition Parliament for a Reduction of the Naval and Military Armaments, with a view to the Diminution of Taxation.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF THE AGE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF PASSING EVENTS.

THE Revolution in France has come upon the world so suddenly, teems with such wonders, and is fraught with so many and such momentous consequences, that, for a time, it is the sole focus of thought, interest, and anxiety. It fills men's minds—it colours their secret musings—it shapes their expectations. Like a great conflagration, it paints all neighbouring objects with its own prevailing hues, and is reflected, more or less vividly, by every question which comes within the range of its strong but flickering light.

Such being the case, it would be folly in us to speculate upon ecclesiastical affairs, as though that astounding event had never occurred. The quiet discussion of abstract truth—the exhibition of a just principle in its various phases of beauty—illustrations, apt enough at other times, of the ill-working of a State-church, drawn from occurrences happening within her own pale—comment upon the latest specimens of the worldliness, corruption, or intolerance, manifested by our various political types of self-styled Christianity—will go for nothing just at the present moment—will attract no notice—stir no emotion. All would be just so much plain rice after a highly-seasoned ragout. We will not, therefore, make trial of our readers' patience, nor, what is more likely, throw away our own labour, by excluding from our observation, the all-engrossing topic of the day. We shall rather consult our own disposition, and the probable wishes of our friends, by glancing at the question of Church establishments, the question of the age, by the light thrown upon it by passing events.

Start not, gentle reader, as though we, too, had caught the spirit of revolution, or nourished in our hearts the fierce passions which play their part behind street barricades! Men may profit by lessons which it would be revolting to their own nature to repeat. We neither desire, nor anticipate, scenes in this country similar to those which Paris has thrice witnessed—and which we fervently hope she may never be compelled to witness again. But no man of intelligence can shut his eyes to those primary truths which force themselves into sight through the rapid and dramatic changes of Thursday last. The wild and impassioned mob, the sudden subversion of a throne, the proclamation of a new system of Government, are incidents which enwrap a moral worthy of attention—a world-wide moral, which all classes, and all interests, but especially those which base their peculiar claims upon conventionalism, will do well to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."

Well, then, the world has just seen the sudden and violent explosion of a systematic and stupendous sham. It was called constitutional government—it was, in reality, dynastic ambition working out its selfish designs by perverting the machinery of civil rule. But yesterday the lie would have

been pronounced strong, irresistible. The press spoke of it as a solid and immovable truth. All the constituted authorities did it homage. The Legislative Chambers upheld it. A hundred thousand soldiers stood by it. A minister of commanding talent declared that no finger should touch it. A monarch, renowned for sagacity and remarkable for good fortune, irradiated it with the beams of his royal favour. Few and faint were the whispers of suspicion that it was not what it professed to be; for all the respectable classes—wealth, science, learning, fashion, rank, countenanced the imposture. And yet every reflecting individual knew it to be a lie, and secretly despised it as such. A trivial incident—a street row—was employed by Providence as the pin-point to prick the gorgeous bubble. In a moment all vestiges of it disappear, as if by magic. The spell is dissipated. The imposture stands confessed. Soldiers, fortifications, ministerial majorities, administrative experience, royal concessions, dramatic scenes appealing to the tenderest and most chivalrous emotions of the heart, were all as nothing when an exasperated people had been wound up to the resolution of recognising the empty pretence no longer. The thing had continued to exist so long on sufferance only. That taxed beyond endurance, the people rose up, and shook it off like a feverish dream.

In this brief record all shams may read their ultimate destiny. We speak but the private opinion of almost every observant and reflecting Englishman when we characterise the Church Establishment as a hollow and imposing pretence. True, it is recognised, flattered, deferred to, honoured, in almost every way in which public sentiment is supposed to render itself visible. Statesmen laud it. Poets sing its praises. Philosophers bow to it. The press affects to treat it as a solemn reality. In a word, it is as strong in seeming adherents and supports as was the system, as Louis Philippe was wont to term his policy a month ago. Notwithstanding, it is not merely a sham, but it is all but universally known to be such. It is an aristocratic engine baptized with the Christian name of "The Church." That there is good mixed up with it we are not disposed to conceal; but that, as a whole, it is an affair of public property and political power, and not what it assumes to be, of religion, few men doubt. It lives not in the affections of the people, but it exists on sufferance. By the inherent tendencies of its nature it will increase in its demands—puff its pretensions to a more inconvenient amplitude—encroach upon the space of a nation's passive endurance—until at last it comes in contact with some angle of a people's character which was not previously observed, and then, good bye to it! It will probably be catalogued amongst the things which "are not" before the country has had full time to measure the consequences of its own intentions.

Doubtless the political phenomena which are to be seen in the British atmosphere differ, and will always differ very materially from those which are common in the metropolis of France. A three-days' revolution is, happily, an impossibility here. All great changes in England must develop themselves through the medium of the legislature, and will respect individual rights, however absurd in kind. But it remains true, that when once the public shall be provoked into the utterance of its real opinion, and shall say of the Church what it even now thinks, "The thing is a pretence," its doom is sealed—its days are numbered—the sands of its history are close upon running out. Two or three Parliamentary sessions—a general election—a political crisis—a rapid denouement—will pass over so quickly to those who are engaged in the strife, that when all is over, and the glorious emancipation of religion has been achieved, it will be difficult to believe in the reality of the change, to estimate its vastness, or to make due preparation for turning the wondrous victory to profitable account.

Meanwhile, it is a quickening thought to us, that the shattering of one sham, hastens the final explosion of all others within reach of it. Why this should be it is not difficult to explain. Out-

ward things are, for the most part, what the mind makes them. A rainy day has no gloom for cheerful spirits—sunshine, no charms for settled melancholy. 'Tis our own temper which alters the aspect of things. The merchant who goes on quietly under a predominant impression that his clerk is untrustworthy, but whose good nature, flowing spirits, and ample gains, dispose him to forbear pushing unpleasant inquiries, has only to hear of a similar state of things in the house of his opposite neighbour, and to see a common swindler detected, convicted, and turned adrift, or handed over to the police, to view matters at home in an entirely new light. The accident gives a turn to his current of thought—and the over-indulgent master becomes an exasperated prosecutor. Thus also it is in more public affairs. Out of the last French Revolution came our Reform Bill and its train of consequences. What we are to anticipate as the percussion of the present one, we will not venture to predict. But the Establishment of religion, as the greatest and most notorious sham of our country and of these times, has most cause, we think, to dread its ultimate effect. In Great Britain, that is the bubble nighest to bursting.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT BATH.

(Abridged from the Bath Journal.)

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at Somerset-street Chapel, on Tuesday evening, to consider the question of the union between the Church and the State, and to receive a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association.

—SHOARD, Esq., was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by stating the object of the British Anti-state-church Association. This question was one of vast importance, and required calm attention and vigorous action, and therefore he hoped all present would set about the work of getting this great evil put away from them. To some minds it appeared a very formidable difficulty, how this evil, so long established, could be got rid of; but he would remind them that the same difficulties had existed in other matters, in which they had been perfectly successful.

The Rev. D. WASSALL, in rising to move the first resolution, regretted having to announce the absence of Dr. Cox and Rev. Mr. Forster, the deputation appointed to attend the meeting from the Parent Society, the former of whom had been obliged to return to London from personal indisposition, and the latter called unexpectedly to the north to attend the dying bed of his mother. They had, however, the presence of a gentleman whose name was not announced in the bill, the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, who, being in Bristol, has kindly consented to come over and stand in the place of the absent brethren [hear, hear]. Mr. Wassall then read the resolution he had to propose, which stated that the meeting were fully convinced that any interference of the civil government in matters of religion was opposed to the will of God and subversive of the civil and religious rights of man, and it was so fearful an evil that the triumphs of the Gospel could not be secured until all national and secular establishments of religion were done away with. It was (observed the speaker) about the freedom of religion from human influences and restraints that they were to be concerned. There was a time when religion was free from such influence—an influence which had always pretended to favour, but which had never failed to injure the cause of religion. It was true religion had always stood in connexion with the civil power, but then it was in the connexion of conflict. He who could not err, but who had always truth with him, by his example and teaching, ever kept the great truths of the gospel separate from carnal power. After adverting to other points of the controversy, he urged upon all who desired that the gospel should have free course, to come forward and assist in removing the great obstruction of the union between the Church and State, and after expressing his sincere conviction that God would reward their exertions with success, concluded [amidst applause] by cordially moving the adoption of the resolution.

R. NORRIS, Esq., of Bristol, seconded the resolution with great pleasure, because he firmly believed in the truth it announced. The more he thought upon the question, the more satisfied he was of the justice of

the fundamental principle of the British Anti-state-church Association. He had attended both the Conferences of that Association, and read nearly the whole of its publications; and he thought they had undertaken this great work with firmness, but in a truly Christian spirit. Their pamphlets were written in strong argument, but with moderation and a marked desire to avoid offence. Indeed, Dr. Vaughan, of Manchester, had lately said, in a review of one of them, that it was a model for controversialists. This opinion had been joined in by other eminent men, and he thought was a sufficient answer to those who were under the impression that the society was violent and revolutionary. Several objections had been raised against them, which he would briefly notice. Some people said their proceedings were unnecessary, as the Church would destroy itself; and the second objection, which, however, completely destroyed the first, was, that it was impossible for them ever to gain their object. As to the objection that, if they left the Church of England alone, she would destroy herself by her own dissensions, Mr. Norris, parenthetically, denied the title "Church of England" to the Establishment, and said it was one Dissenters should never concede; the so-called Church of England being, in fact, nothing more or less than the Episcopal sect established by law, and no more entitled to be called the Church of England than any other sect. As to destroying herself by her own dissensions, he could not see that result so clearly as those who offered the objection; because none of those dissensions went to the separation of the Church from the State, or at least not in the sense in which the Anti-state-church Association desires that separation. The speaker showed the Association to be opposed to the *Regium Donum*, and to all connexion with, or assistance from, the State in matters of religion, in whatsoever sect found; and also that although it had never pronounced (wisely, he thought), an opinion upon the question of secular education by the Government, the Association was opposed to the appropriation of the public money to religious education. After dwelling upon the circumstances connected with the late election of the Bishop of Hereford, and showing the absurdities involved in them, as well as their tendency to help onward the Anti-state-church movement, Mr. Norris concluded by saying, all they had to do was to go on enlightening the judgment and enlisting the sympathies of the people by showing them that this question was their question, and that accomplished, he thought Edward Miall would not be found far wrong when he said in ten years they would see the separation of the Church from the State realized; and then the remark of Lord John Russell in relation to the Jewish Disabilities would be true, that the last remnants of intolerance would be swept away [cheers].

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. P. MURSELL then came forward amidst applause to move the second resolution, which stated, that as the British Anti-state-church Association designed by scriptural and constitutional means to create and array the enlightened conviction of Britons against Church and State, the meeting wished it ultimate and speedy success, assured that the social, moral, and religious interests of the community would be eminently served by the severance of that union. After some introductory remarks, the rev. gentleman said the meeting had been informed of the simple purpose of the formation of the British Anti-state-church Association, which was simply and alone the separation of the union which existed between the Church and the State, and, if asked what they meant by that, he should reply in a few words, that the government should leave religion alone, and all sects to stand upon the same footing. The society was set up inasmuch as they thought the State was injured by its connexion with the Church, and the Church injured by its connexion with the State, and inasmuch as history showed the union to have failed in accomplishing the object for which it was established. The object of the union certainly must have been to spread more widely the gospel and spirit of Christianity. It was not for them to imagine what might be the state of Christianity if the union had never been established; but they were in a position to fathom its results. They could see how far it had compassed the object for which it had been set up. Looking back, then, they would see that Dissenters, bad as they were—and some of them were not of much good—had been the cause of all that had been done in this country in enlightening the people, and spreading the truths of the gospel. He spoke not as a bigot, but if the Church of England had been left alone, if there had been no Dissenters, or Dissenting movements, the state of this country at the present time would have been darkness and desolation; and in many districts where Dissent had not yet trodden there was even now as much darkness as in any district of similar extent on the face of the globe. The rev. gentleman illustrated this position, by describing in striking language and by interesting anecdote the mental and moral darkness he found existing, and the opposition he experienced in his labours a few years since at Wells and the neighbouring villages, whilst he resided in that ecclesiastical city as a minister of the gospel. Though much good was being done at the present day in the Church of England, and though many evangelical ministers were to be found in her pulpits, yet the question arose how came this about? how came these persons to be preaching the gospel in the Church? Why, it was because others had preached it outside first. Mr. Mursell then went on to show that evangelical sentiments were not confined to the Church of England, but common to all the believers in the Gospel; and observed that, although they believed many errors to

exist in the ritual and doctrine of the Church, they had no wish to discuss them then, the peculiarity to which they referred being solely the connexion of the Church with the State. This they wished dissolved, so that all might stand upon equal ground, and then those whose arguments were sound would become the strongest, for truth must prevail. After showing that moral means alone were those by which the Anti-state-church Association proposed to effect this object, the speaker referred to the objections offered to the movement. Oh, some people would say, this is a political question, and it is very wrong for you, religious men, to interfere in politics. He did not know whether this stale objection had been done away with in Bath; he rather thought not, for they were (with all due deference he said it) far behind their brethren in the north, who paid very little attention to such an objection, as though religion was such a little, tiny, sickly thing, that when presented to face any general question, it became frightened, and scampered away. What were politics but the application of great principles, for the benefit of their fellow-men? They were not to be told in the present day that religion had no affinity to that which was right and proper in their civil and social state. He asked them not to be frightened at such objections as these, and when told they were not to interfere in matters affecting their rights as citizens, let them not receive without investigation such strange notions. Don't be so uncharitable, said others, you hurt people's feelings. So they might; but there were previous considerations to be taken into account. If he were to steal their handkerchief that night, and they handed him over to the police to-morrow morning, they would hurt his feelings, but they would do perfectly right. He disclaimed any want of charity in their movement, and contended that they would, by effecting the separation of the union of Church and State, be relieving many worthy and excellent persons in the Church from great difficulties now experienced by them. Some people said they would stay the progress of Dissent by this movement, and that many would forsake them in consequence. He could quite understand that they might drive some Dissenters, who were half-baked, out of the oven [laughter]. He could quite understand that some wealthy Dissenters who delighted in the smiles of the Court, or the favourable opinion of ecclesiastics, or perhaps who intended to marry into some high families, or Church of England families, might take this as a favourable opportunity for renouncing Dissent. But with the loss of such persons to be regretted? Decidedly not. He believed that so far from retarding Dissent, they would concentrate it. He really thought some pestilence had been raging amongst Dissenters—that the influenza had been amongst them [laughter]. But they wanted a little thinning; he thought outside Dissent had gone on much faster than real inward Radical Dissent. Things required to be reduced to their solidities, and Dissent required to undergo a salutary rarification, which he believed the Anti-state-church Association would work out. Well, but said some, it is utterly impossible you can succeed. These gentlemen talked too fast. They did not take into consideration the means they had the power of adopting to effect the object they had in view. Impossible to bring about the dissolution of the union! Why, who brought it about? who celebrated the ugly marriage? It was done by Parliament. Then let Parliament dissolve the bonds [cheers]. But how was this to be done? Why, by sending this gentleman and that gentleman to the House of Commons. This battle must be fought at the hustings. The last election was ominous of success. Ten true men had been returned at the last election upon the Anti-state-church principle. They would go on and let them return twenty at the next election, fifty at the next, and one hundred at the next, and then how far would they be from the attainment of their object? No Prime Minister—no government dare resist the voice of the people of this country. They meant, therefore, to go on, forming and concentrating public opinion until they had produced a league to these results, by sending men who understood their principles to represent them in the House of Commons. There were many excellent people who thought they were doing harm, who, he believed, would soon see their mistake and be with them in the cause; but there were many others who offered all kinds of objections to them, but who, if he could show them they could turn 20 per cent. by joining them, would soon be with them [cheers]; or if the rich men in their churches were to come over they would soon have many of the ministers following. He was ashamed of many who called themselves Dissenters and Dissenting ministers. The ministers ought to lead the people, not follow them, or at least they ought to be by the side of them. If the rulers were with them, they would soon get on well; but they were not in a hurry. They did not want people with them until they were thoroughly convinced of the truth of their principles and the consistency of their position. They were, however, gaining strength. In the north ministers and members were uniting heartily in the cause. There a meeting called upon this subject would be held in the largest hall they could find, and half the town would be with them, and all the ministers. But in this part of the country most of them seemed in an unformed, unsettled state. After portraying the backward state of many ministers in this part of the country, the rev. gentleman concluded his able speech by declaring they would go on agitating and informing the public mind, till the whole mass moved onward, and the cry was heard, "Babylon the great is fallen, and the kingdoms of the earth are become the kingdom of our God." Mr. M. sat down amidst much cheering.

The Rev. T. M. THORP, from the Baptist College, Bristol, briefly but cordially seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman upon the motion of the Rev. Mr. WASSALL, seconded by Mr. Cox, who also addressed the meeting. The proceedings then terminated.

Our contemporary, in a leading article in reference to the above, says:—"The meeting was very numerously attended, and the resolutions were unanimously carried; and although held in a Dissenting chapel, the meeting was, like the object in view, of no sectarian character, being attended by Churchmen as well as members of other Christian communities."

"Under the full persuasion that England would be benefited by the separation of a union which exists only in name to give a religious sanction to oppression, we heartily express our concurrence with the speakers at the meeting under notice, and call attention to the arguments they have advanced. We feel confident that the true principle the Anti-state-church Society enunciates—the right of every man to freedom of conscience in religious matters—must ultimately prevail, and that it is the first duty of every one opposed, to study well the arguments in its support."

MEETING AT BRISTOL.

A public meeting in connexion with this Association took place on Monday evening week, at the Public-rooms, Broadmead, Bristol. There was a fair attendance, though not so large as could have been desired, partly occasioned, no doubt, by the occurrence on the same evening of the annual meeting of the Bristol City Mission Society. Mr. T. Waterman was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said they had been by public announcement called to attend that meeting by the Anti-state-church Association—an association called into existence partly by the characteristic spirit of the times—a spirit which was not satisfied with the admission of facts, but which, by research and inquiry, sought to ascertain the why and the wherefore in relation to those facts. The Association, however, owed its origin more directly to the existence of that unquestionable fact, the alliance of the State with a portion of the Christian Church. To inquire into the philosophy of this fact, and to report their conviction respecting it, was the main object of this Association, saving that it looked to ultimate practical results, which it was not their province, but that of the public, to secure. Great pains had been taken to identify the course of action pursued by that Association with Nonconformity and Dissent. To that identification he begged leave to demur. The puritan pilgrim fathers, who, for conscience sake, braved the perils of the Atlantic and the inhospitable shores of the western continent, were they Anti-state-churchmen? Certainly not. Nor were the 2,000 ejected Nonconformist divines, who, because they could not afford to part with their religious convictions, were driven from their flocks to suffer persecution, penury, and want. And in later days and nearer home, they did not find in that celebrated octavo, long the handbook of Dissenters, by Towgood, of Exeter, an unequivocal disavowal of the principle of the endowment of religion by the State. They, however, admitted that various bodies of their fellow-Christians had avowed principles, which to a greater or less degree bore affinity to the principles of that Association: The Association rested on its own basis; its principles were self-sustaining and altogether independent of any other organization. It was an undoubted fact, that there existed an Anti-state-church Association, and the why and the wherefore of that fact, he doubted not, would engage the earnest attention of the people as well as the legislators of the country to an extent which would ultimately secure the triumph of its principles. It was not an Anti-state Association—it sought the destruction of no property, the subversion of no rights. It would preserve the property of tithes inviolate as the property of the State applicable to the exigencies of the State, and over which the State had ever swayd its lawful authority. The present appropriation of this portion of the revenue it protests against as unjust. The right application of its own revenues rested with the public which supplied them. They asked for no immunities or privileges, the justice they sought was for the good and enjoyment of all; their course was benevolent and patriotic. It was not an Anti-Church Association. It was because of their high Church principles they were principally induced to associate together. They rejoiced in the existence of the Church of Christ. They desired its enlargement and purification, and would remove aught that tended to degrade and secularize it. It was because of their fealty to the authority of Christ they dared not to bow to any human authority in matters of religion; and they hailed with delight the day when, freed from carnal alliances, the Church should shine forth bright as the sun, clear as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners.

Dr. Cox, of Hackney, who attended as a deputy from the Executive Committee, moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That in the judgment of this meeting all legislation by secular government in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and an usurpation of Divine authority; and that the legal establishment of the episcopal sect, misnamed the Church of England, is a great national evil, because it involves the employment of physical force for the support of religion, which is abhorrent to the spirit of Christianity; because it compels large classes of the community to sustain a form of religion from which they depart; because it burdens the resources of the State to the amount of more than nine millions a year; because it degrades Christianity into a system of spiritual police; and because it is in many other

aspects injurious to religion and opposed to the true welfare of the British people.

In the course of his remarks he observed that State Churches were doomed. It was a system unscriptural in principle, and corrupt in practice. Apart from this there was a power at work against it which must ultimately prevail—a power of a moral kind—the power of public opinion. A few years back and nothing was said, and nothing could be said. At the bare mention of the thing men were shocked. He hailed with pleasure the moral character of the present time, when a great subject like this was thought about and talked about. Events had transpired which compelled men to think about the question, and men were thinking about it and talking about it everywhere. The Anti-state-church Association declared that they disapproved of the union. He (the doctor) was a friend to marriage, he believed it to be a practice concurrent with Scripture, but he wished to effect a divorce of this illegitimate marriage, and he felt that the object claimed the best energy of every man who was convinced of the unsoundness of the principle. He knew there was much to be done, but *nil desperandum* was his motto. To the people they made their appeal; let but the people be enlightened, and they would speak out so that their rulers would be made to understand. Public opinion was getting stronger and stronger, and would ultimately prevail. The doctor then spoke of the impossibility of a government establishing religion. God alone could establish religion. A government might establish forms, but they could not establish religion. He (the speaker) was a churchman, not of the Church of England, but of the church of Him who wore the thorny crown, and not the pompous mitre—the church of Him who went about doing good, spite of human authority. Did he not say, "My kingdom is not of this world?" Either he called in the aid of the secular power, or he did not. If he did, let those who advocate it prove the fact—let them give us chapter and verse. If he did not, where is their authority for it? They who maintain this union virtually declare one of two things—either that he had not the power, or that he had not the wisdom. But no; he knew there was a self-supporting principle in the church greater than that of acts of Parliament. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the responsibility of those to whom the evil was made known to make efforts for carrying out the great object in view, and was much applauded.

The Rev. B. WASSALL, of Bath, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. P. MURSELL moved a resolution commending the British Anti-state-church Association to the earnest support and sympathy of the friends of religion and justice. In doing so he gave an account of the formation and progress of the Anti-state-church Association up to the present time, when it had become adolescent, a sturdy youth, and dwelt on the future prospects of the Association.

Mr. E. S. ROBINSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. J. CROSS then moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

That in our opinion the application of national property to the maintenance of any form of religious worship or instruction is unsound in principle, hostile to liberty, and opposed to the spirit of the Bible; and that we would assure the members of the law-established sect that, in so far as they are a religious community, the Anti-state-church Association is in no way opposed to them, and that it is our deep conviction that their severance from the State would greatly promote their religious prosperity and strength.

ROBERT NORRIS, Esq., who was received with several rounds of applause, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, and suitably acknowledged, the meeting broke up.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CIRENCESTER.—Some time since, a few earnest and spirited friends of religious freedom in this town and neighbourhood, formed themselves into a committee to advance the objects of the Anti-state-church Association. They determined to hold a series of meetings, the first of which was held here on Wednesday last. They prepared the way by issuing a spirited address, which was extensively circulated. Application was made for the use of the Assembly-rooms and the Temperance-hall, both of which were refused, and the meeting was held in the Independent chapel. Samuel Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester, a native of this town, consented in the kindest manner to come and take the chair. The chapel was filled to overflowing, the aisles, gallery stairs, and every available spot being crowded, and numbers went away, unable to obtain even standing room. At half-past six the chair was taken; and in a telling speech, the chairman stated the reasons which induced him to occupy it. The first resolution, affirming the fundamental principle of the society, was moved by Mr. Darkin, of Cirencester; seconded by Mr. Hall, B.A., of Arlington; supported by Mr. J. J. Brown, of Reading, and adopted unanimously. The second resolution, declaring the evils which arose from the union of the Church with the State, and rejoicing in the formation and success of the Anti-state-church Association, was proposed by the Rev. J. M. Stephens, Baptist minister; and seconded by the Rev. E. Bewlay, Independent minister, and unanimously carried. Thanks were voted by acclamation to the Chairman, and briefly acknowledged by him. The speeches were excellent, and the meeting enthusiastic; and though protracted to a late hour, no symptom of weariness could be perceived.

COLEFORD.—On Thursday, February 24, 1848, a lecture on "The Separation of Church and State" was delivered in this town by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A. The evening was exceedingly wet, but not-

withstanding the audience was numerous and attentive. The Lecture was mild and gentlemanly in its tone, but lucid and forcible in argument, relieved by occasional sallies of humour, which all helped on the conclusion—the evil of State interference with religion.

MAISEY HAMPTON.—Thursday.—This is a large village, which is surrounded by two or three others. The meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The audience was large, and consisted of many who had never been seen in the chapel before. The chair was occupied by W. Thomas, Esq., of Fairford, by whose exertions and munificence the place of worship had been erected. The resolutions were proposed and seconded in speeches excellently adapted to a country audience, by Mr. Bewlay, Mr. Wassell, of Bath, Mr. J. J. Brown, and Mr. J. M. Stephens. They were carried with applause, and proof was afforded that when the objects of the Association are plainly expounded to the rural population, they will be heartily responded to.

FAIRFORD.—Friday.—This was the crowning meeting. Many prophecies had been uttered that there would be more speakers than hearers; but the large room at the George inn was crammed to excess, and the passage leading to it was crowded. The chair was taken by Mr. Wassell, of Bath, who, in an excellent speech, explained the object of the meeting. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. J. M. Stephens, who expounded, in an able manner, the Scripture argument against a State-church; and seconded by Mr. Randall. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. J. J. Brown, who showed the evils of a national church in the absolute slavery of that Church to the State, as seen in the Hampden case—the false aspect in which it presented religion to the people—and in its opposition to popular rights and liberties; and seconded by Mr. Bewlay, who gave a lucid statement of what the voluntary principle had accomplished. Both resolutions were carried without a dissentient. Just as a vote of thanks had been moved to the chairman, Mr. Nicholson, the curate of Fairford, begged to say a few words. As the business placed before the Chairman had been disposed of, and he felt some delicacy as to whether he really was in the chair or not, Mr. Brown immediately moved that Mr. Wassell do again take the chair, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Nicholson then proceeded to criticize the address which had been issued, and to remark upon the speeches of the evening. He declared that the doctrine, that "in matters of religion man is responsible to God alone," was a Roman Catholic doctrine; and that that community had always maintained that the State had no right to interfere with the Church. The Church of England had not been reformed by Henry and Elizabeth, but had reformed itself under those sovereigns. The Church had not taken the property of the Catholics; but the Church was the same, only purified, as the priests, with few exceptions, had conformed to the new order of things, just as a man is the same man when he has washed his face as he was before. He was willing to relieve the bishops from their duties in the House of Lords, if clergymen were made eligible to seats in the Commons. He mourned over the Roman party in the Church, which was "worrying" her; and thanked God that Lord John Russell had appointed Dr. Sumner to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He declared that every sect that had been endowed had persecuted others; and that the Church of England had done more by the voluntary principle in the north than the Dissenters. The last two sentiments were received with great satisfaction by the meeting, as they showed the danger of trusting any party with power, and the efficiency of voluntarism. Mr. J. J. Brown replied. He cared not who held a principle, if it were sound; and as he deduced the fundamental principle of the Association from the Word of God, there he took his stand. The Roman Catholic Church had sought, not to free itself from State control, but to tyrannize over the secular power. He cited the acts of Henry VIII. to prove that he, and not the clergy, was the reformer. He cited "Burn's Ecclesiastical Law," to show the origin and nature of titles; and Hallam, to prove how these were disposed of at the Reformation. He cited Lord Campbell to show that Church property had been regarded and treated by the Legislature as national property. He put it to Mr. Nicholson, if Mr. Gladstone had been Premier, where would have been his thanks? in which case, perhaps, Dr. Pusey, the head of the party which "worried" the Church, might have been in Dr. Sumner's place; and since they were thus absolutely at the mercy of the changes of party, he thought the Association might be fitly termed an *Anti-Slavery Society for the Church of England*. He rejoiced that they had done so much by the voluntary principle, and urged them to "thank God, and take courage" to try it further. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment in an eloquent speech. The whole proceedings were marked by good feeling and temper; and although the meeting did not disperse till near ten o'clock, not an individual left the room.

STROUD.—On Monday, February 14, a most enthusiastic Anti-state-church meeting was held in Ebley School Rooms. The building was crowded notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Dr. Cox and John Kingsley, Esq., attended as a deputation, and were throughout their speeches loudly cheered. On Wednesday, the 16th, the same gentlemen addressed the people of Nailsworth, assembled in Lower Forest-green chapel; and on Thursday, the 17th, a crowded assembly in the Victoria rooms, Stroud. Here Mr. Nathaniel Partridge,

the *quondam* friend of Peter Borthwick, Esq., appeared as the advocate of Church Establishments, but broke down in his first argument. His plea for the present State-church was, "That all human institutions are imperfect." Thus admitting that the Holy Apostolic Church of these realms is a "human institution!" His other arguments were still less to the purpose, and therefore had no effect, except on the very few noisy gentlemen who came to support mother Church, but unfortunately had neglected to furnish themselves with any weapons except the ability to make a noise. One of them lustily defended the clergy and Church by repeatedly shouting "Tipperary!" This one word seemed a conclusive proof that State-churchism was perfectly right. However, the working classes behaved well; they saw where the truth lay, and could not be led astray from their decorous behaviour by the bad example of a few gentlemen. The Anti-state-church vessel is now fairly launched in the Borough of Stroud, is thoroughly equipped with compass and sails, and is likewise well manned.

WOODSIDE.—FOREST OF DEAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, Mr. Kingsley delivered a very able and effective lecture, on the separation of the Church from the State, to a very large and attentive audience; after which a collection was made for the Anti-state-church Association. The people here fully sympathize with the movement, and I have no doubt will speedily enrol themselves members of the association.

ANTI-STATE CHURCH LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening, the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield, delivered, in Zion Chapel, a lecture on "the voluntary and compulsory systems of religion compared with regard to their influence on civil and religious liberty." The audience was numerous.—*Bradford Observer*.

LECTURE ON THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—On Monday evening, a lecture was delivered in Lady-lane Chapel, in this town, by the Rev. R. Brewer, Baptist minister. The subject chosen by the Rev. Gentleman for his lecture was, "The Signs of the Times, and the duty of the people in reference to all State Establishments of Religion." The attendance, considering the state of the weather, and also that a town's meeting (at which a lecture to Sabbath-school teachers was delivered) was held at the same time, was very good. In the course of the evening, several persons were enrolled members of the Association.—*Leeds Mercury*.

We understand that, at the solicitation of Mr. Burnet, who would not be able to attend the meeting announced to be held next week, that that meeting has been adjourned to the 14th of March, in the Music-hall.—*Leeds Times*.

CONFERENCE OF TEETOTAL MINISTERS.—The preliminary arrangements for the above conference, intended to be held at Manchester, are progressing rapidly, and the committees engaged in the multifarious business have much cause of gratification. The steam-ship companies have consented to convey ministers from Glasgow to Liverpool and back for one fare—to return at their own convenience. It is hoped that some of the railway companies will grant the same privilege. They are being corresponded with, and everything possible is being done to make the means of transit economic and comfortable. The arrangements already decided upon are as follows:—On Sunday, April the 9th, sermons to be preached, by teetotal ministers, in as many places of worship as can be made available. On Monday evening, the 11th, the committee for arranging the business of conference will meet at two o'clock p.m., when various resolutions and subjects of papers to be read will be submitted to them. On Wednesday, the 12th, the conference will assemble at nine o'clock in the morning, for the transaction of business. To the meetings of conference, it is proposed that teetotalists shall be admitted by ticket, to witness, but not to take part in, the proceedings. A great demonstration will be held in the Free-trade-hall—a building which has become connected with the history of our country and its commerce; and is now used to promote almost every object connected with moral progress and the best interests of mankind. As the building is popular, and will comfortably accommodate several thousands, a great gathering may be anticipated. A *sortie* will be given in the Corn Exchange on Friday, the 14th, the audience to be addressed by various ministers.

DIPLOMATIC RELATION WITH ROME.—A numerously attended meeting was held on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the measures for establishing diplomatic relations with Rome. Mr. Plumptre, M.P., who occupied the chair in the absence of the Earl of Winchelsea, read letters of apology from the Bishop of Llandaff and several members of the House of Commons, who had been invited to attend. Mr. G. R. Clerk proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the measure introduced into the House of Lords was opposed to the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, and would be a violation of the constitution. The Rev. Hugh Stowell concluded an animated speech by stating that time was when the Ministry that dared to sap the foundations of their Protestant constitution would be impeached. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The Rev. R. I. McGhee moved a resolution, to the effect that the Pope claimed spiritual power over the Protestant Church as well as over the Church of Rome, and to excommunicate the Queen; and that such claims were inconsistent with their fealty to the Throne. The Rev. C. Prest seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously. A petition to Parliament was agreed upon.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM AT WORK.—The denomination of Christians known in Wales as the Calvinistic Methodists, have entered on a course which manifests plainly what can be done by a free will and unburdened conscience. In the county of Denbigh, the whole amount of their chapel debts amounts to about £7,000, which they one and all, at their monthly meeting, have determined to release themselves from by voluntary subscriptions and collections: they have, therefore, determined to act in unity; the largest congregations taking the heaviest part of the thousands, and the smaller the lightest part; and have resolved to raise the whole in two years; so that they will in the year 1850 have a general jubilee, by having the whole county set at liberty from this serious liability, which lies heavy upon their places of worship. They have commenced working like men and Christians, and have already struck off the seventh part of this debt. They are determined not to flinch a hair's-breadth from their motive and task until it is laid like *Dagon* at the feet of the ark. A meeting for this purpose was held on the 17th instant. It is a small scattered neighbourhood, called Tywyn, in the parish of Abergele; the meeting was well attended, and addresses given by Mr. Hugh Purce and Mr. John Williams, of Rhyll, Calvinistic Methodists; Mr. John Williams, of Abergele, Wesleyan; Mr. Davies, of Saint George, Independent; Mr. Ambrose Evans, of Abergele, and Mr. John Jones, of Rhyll, Calvinistic Methodists; and at the close of the meeting upwards of £60 was received in free-will offerings, leaving a deficiency of £20. Amongst the working class, chiefly miners, in the parish of Dyrath, £50 have been collected in a few weeks; and at their committees it would make a miser stare to see them bring forward their £50 notes and hundreds of sovereigns to do away with this great burden.—*From a Correspondent.*

BRIDGEND.—ORDINATION SERVICES.—On the 23rd and 24th of February, 1848, Mr. J. D. Williams, late of Homerton College, London, was set apart to the pastorate of the Congregational churches worshipping at Coity, and the Tabernacle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. At three o'clock on the first day, at Coity, the service was conducted by Messrs. L. Lawrence, Adulam; W. Watkins, Llwyni; and T. Rees, Siloa, Carmarthenshire; and at six, in the same place, by Messrs. R. Evans, Carmel; T. Evans, Pembre; and D. Evans, Neath. Also, the same evening, at the Tabernacle, two sermons were preached by Messrs. E. Jacobs, Swansea, and R. Thomas, Hanover, Monmouthshire. At ten o'clock the second day, Mr. O. Owen, Brynmyn, read and prayed; Mr. J. Davies, Llanelly, Breconshire, delivered the introductory discourse; Mr. L. Powell, Cardiff, proposed the questions; Mr. W. Griffiths, Llanharan, offered the ordination prayer; Mr. W. Jones, Swansea, gave the charge to the minister; and Mr. B. Owen, Merthyr Tydvil, to the church. At two, Messrs. N. Stephens, Sirhowy; D. Lewis, Lanvayley (in English); and T. Rees, Llanelly, preached. And at six, Messrs. J. Evans, Maendy; J. Jones, Rhydybout; and W. Griffiths, Llanharan.

KINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. S. Blackmore recently resigned his pastoral office in the Baptist church of this town, after sustaining it more than twenty-seven years. His friends, therefore, on Feb. 24, held a tea-meeting in their chapel, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was attended by nearly 400 persons. A testimonial was presented to Mr. Blackmore from the church, congregation, and other friends at Kington. It consisted of an elegant silver salver and bread basket, supplied by Mr. Henry Skarratt. Mr. M. Jones, minister, of Leominster, in the name of the contributors, presented the testimonial to Mr. Blackmore, who acknowledged the gift with much feeling. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the following ministers of various denominations:—Messrs. Ayers, Jones, Edwards, Ingram, Caterick, Ingham, Little, and Bliss. The spirit of the proceedings, from the beginning to the end, was eminently kind, catholic, and Christian. Intense interest was felt, and gratification enjoyed by all present.

MR. HENRY BATCHELOR, late of Newport Pagnell College, has accepted the very cordial and unanimous invitation of the friends connected with the Congregational church, Clemons-street, Royal Leamington Spa, to become their pastor.

PROPOSED PALACE FOR THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—We understand that the ecclesiastical commissioners are in treaty for the purchase of Alkrington Hall, for the residence of the Bishop of Manchester. Alkrington Hall is about a mile from Middleton, and four miles from Manchester.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A parliamentary paper has been issued from which it appears that from 1810 to 1846 (inclusive) there was paid out of the public revenue £1,061,861 11s. 6d. as bounty on slaves captured. The number of slaves (landed alive) for whose capture this sum was paid, was 116,862. The number captured in the year 1810 was 594; in the year 1846 it was 2,086. The bounty paid on the 594 was £17,000; on the 2,086 it was £10,590. The least number captured in one year was 427 (in 1820); the greatest, 8,652 (in 1837). In 1830 and 1839 upwards of 7,000 were captured (each year); in 1835, upwards of 6,000; in (each of) 1827, 1829, 1836, and 1843, upwards of 5,000; and in 1838 and 1845, upwards of 4,000.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

MANCHESTER.—A public meeting of the Manchester Branch of the League of Universal Brotherhood was held on Thursday night last, in the Corn Exchange, Manchester. Soon after seven o'clock, at which time the proceedings commenced, the hall was crowded in every part, so that there must have been present about 2,000 persons, who consisted principally of the middle classes. There was also a considerable number of the working classes in the room. Amongst the gentlemen present were—Mr. Alderman Burd, Mr. Elihu Burritt, Mr. Henry Vincent, Rev. Dr. Beard; Messrs. Jonah Andrews, Richard Southall, John Cunliffe, P. B. Alley, Archibald Prentice, William Shuttleworth, William Hoyland, Rev. J. B. Strettles, John Moulding, J. S. Ormerod, James Watts, James Hall, J. C. Dyer, Rev. J. Fox, Alexander Ireland, T. N. Cathrall, James Boyd, Rev. J. Wheelton, Mr. McNaughton, George Bradshaw, Mr. Dyer, jun., J. H. Hulme, Rev. Mr. Schofield, W. A. Cunningham, James E. Neilson, Robert Needham, William Massey, Joseph Crossfield, John Brown, R. Ellerby, J. Goodier. Mr. Alderman Burd occupied the chair. Mr. W. Massey, the secretary, read an address from the meeting to the citizens of Lyons, and the people of France generally, which was moved by Mr. J. C. Dyer, and seconded by Mr. A. Prentice. The latter gentleman hoped that the people of Manchester and of England would not confine themselves to sending peaceful and brotherly addresses to the people of France, but that they would also send deputations. He had already proposed that 2,000 persons should in Whitsun-week go from this town to Paris by a cheap train, and many gentlemen had already put down their names. Mr. Elihu Burritt, who was received with great applause, moved the next resolution—

That this meeting, recognising in the League of Universal Brotherhood an efficient agency for the promulgation of the great truth enunciated in the declaration of the apostle, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men," rejoices in the rapid progress of that association.

He then addressed the meeting at great length, in explanation of the plan of the League of Brotherhood, and sat down amidst enthusiastic cheers. The Rev. Dr. Beard seconded the resolution. As a schoolmaster, he had set his scholars to write an essay upon "War or Peace?" and they had decided in favour of peace [cheers]. All our education was too much tinged with war, and especially that of the wealthier classes [cheers]. Mr. Henry Vincent, supported the motion in an eloquent address. If it was not for our war system, the taxes might be cut down most furiously. The League of Universal Brotherhood would, however, strike a deadly blow at the enormous expenditure. The people of Manchester, he was convinced, would do all they could for the accomplishment of these objects. They were already doing much by means of their hon. member, John Bright, and he hoped that their other hon. member would come out of the ministry and aid in the work. The speaker then alluded to the proposition of Lord John Russell to refer the army and navy estimates to a secret committee, and denounced it as an abrogation of the rights of the House of Commons. No better means, he said, could have been devised by any ministry to excite the suspicions of the French people than that course. The English people, however, would not submit to it. The ministry could not carry out the budget; there was a storm rising against it amongst good men of all parties. He then referred to the proposition for again calling out the militia, and called upon the working classes stoutly to oppose it, realizing the noble example which had been set by William Lovett, who was thrown into a dungeon for refusing to serve, and he was one great means of putting an end to the system. Mr. Vincent then concluded with a magnificent peroration on the progress of liberty. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Massie moved that a committee, with power to add to their number, be appointed to carry out the principles of the league in Manchester. The motion was carried.

On Tuesday last, a great town's meeting was held at Plymouth, when a petition to Parliament was adopted, "strongly deprecating as most impolitic and uncalled for, any manifestations of a suspicious or hostile spirit on the part of the British nation, as tending to endanger, rather than to secure the friendly understanding at present maintained—and praying that no increase may be made in the public expenditure for the War department, but that such measures may be adopted as shall demonstrate the earnest desire of the British Government speedily to diminish our present armed force, and to resort to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of national differences, instead of the costly and ruinous practice of an appeal to the sword." A friendly address to some port in France, to be hereafter decided on, was adopted, expressive of the good feeling of the inhabitants of this country to those of France, and a hope for the continuance of our present commercial and friendly intercourse.

Similar meetings have been held at Hull, (when a petition against any increase of the war establishments of the country was adopted and afterwards signed by 3,070 inhabitants), Uxbridge, Scarborough, Liskeard, Bodmin, St. Austle, Truro, Falmouth, Exeter, Bridgewater, Kingsbridge, and Southampton.

THE YEOMANRY FORCE OF THE COUNTRY.—A return, moved for by Mr. Hume, M.P., shows, that the yeomanry force of Great Britain consisted, on the 1st of January, 1847, of 16,829 men, including 993 officers. In 1840 the force was 20,791; in 1835, 22,712; and in 1829, 8,361.

THE WELSH AGITATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

The ancient bravery of the Welsh is at last fairly roused. The spirit of bygone generations has baptized the present quiet race of the descendants of a people whose history is memorable in the annals of nations. Since the period of the civil war, Wales was never the seat of so much excitement as at the present moment. The heart of the nation has been touched, and the ancient spirit which braved the attacks of Saxon power is now fearlessly facing the insidious designs of Saxon perfidy.

Little thought the Whig ministry, in appointing Saxon commissioners to inquire into the state of education in Wales—little thought the commissioners when they breakfasted with clergymen, lunched with 'squires, and dined with baronets, of the storm which has so suddenly burst on their heads. They calculated that the quietness of the people would enable them to insult their leaders, degrade their character, and sneer at their religious institutions with impunity. The blue books were produced with the joyous expectation of undermining Dissent, annihilating the Welsh language, and destroying every particle of nationality that existed in the principality. But as there is "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," the Committee of Council will find out that their expectations have been too sanguine to be speedily realized. Dissent is not to pass away like a dream, the Welsh language will not die at Saxon bidding, and Welsh nationality is not to be numbered among the incidents of bygone days: The Ancient Britons are themselves again.

Everybody has heard of the statements of the reports, and almost everybody knows that the vicar of Aberdâr has been a wholesale dealer in blacking to Mr. Commissioner Lingen. This exalted functionary, after residing for about a month in his parish, thought himself competent to furnish the government emissary with information on the domestic and social habits, sobriety, chastity, intellect, and religion of his parishioners. The evidence of the vicar made the people of Aberdâr appear black—very black indeed—much more so than the coal which many of them dig from the bowels of the earth. Common report also assigned to him the very unenviable honour of being the author of the scandalous productions signed by "Cambro Sacerdos" and "Ordoricia," the latter of which affirmed that eight-tenths of the Dissenting females of Wales "above the age of sixteen are unchaste and insensible to female virtue."

Such evidence and such assertions were furnished evidently without counting the cost. The people of Aberdâr found out the blue books, and being fairly at a loss in their efforts to recognise themselves, they demanded of their spiritual instructor the why and the wherefore of their difficulty. The successor of the Apostles, however, would not condescend to the mean, Paul-like method of favouring them with an explanation, upon which they determined to call a public meeting to take his evidence into consideration, and to pronounce opinions on his cleverness as a blacking manufacturer.

The meeting was held on the evening of Wednesday, the 23rd ult. The excitement prevailing in the parish for several days previously was indescribable. High and low, Church and Dissent, from the magistrate down to the vicar, expected the appointed hour with the most intense anxiety. Nothing was thought of or talked of but the meeting of Wednesday evening. The placards announcing the meeting, and which contained a summary of the vicar's evidence, were industriously torn down from the walls by midnight agents. The curate was diligent in his inquiries if Mr. Evan Jones, of Tredegar, would be present, and it was affirmed that the vicar was in a most uncongenial mood. The tradesmen closed their shops at seven o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, in order to testify their interest in the proceedings. Long before half-past seven, the appointed time to take the chair, Siloa Chapel, where the meeting was held, was densely crowded. At a very moderate calculation, there must have been two thousand persons inside the building, and hundreds failed to gain admission. Every nook and corner of standing place was occupied, until the whole chapel appeared to be one dense, immoveable mass of human beings. The windows were filled inside and outside, the stairs were crammed, and altogether the whole scene presented a most imposing spectacle. At half-past seven the promoters of the meeting, after much difficulty, made their way to the platform, when the chair was taken by Mr. Williams, of Ynysgynon colliery, who delivered a capital speech in Welsh and English. It appeared from its statements, that the chairman had risen from being a workman to be an employer, and as he had been connected with Abardâr for nearly thirty years, he was quite entitled, as he did, to give its inhabitants an excellent character. The evidence of the Vicar was then read, and the Rev. Thomas Price delivered a masterly and efficient speech, which elicited frequent bursts of hearty applause, in refutation of every sentence it contained. Seldom has it been our lot to listen to such an able argument. It abounded with striking facts and statistical details, and appealing, as it did, to the business and the bosoms of the audience, it produced a thrilling effect. The first resolution, denying the truth of the vicar's evidence, and expressing the decided disapprobation of the meeting at his conduct, was carried unanimously. The second resolution, condemning Mr. Lingen's account of the parish, on the ground of its being unfair, partial, and sectarian, and accusing him of suppressing favourable evidence, was moved in a very powerful and eloquent speech by the Rev. W. Edwards, and seconded by Mr. William Lewis, miner, who gave an excellent address on the injustice done to the working classes in the vicar's evi-

dence and in the reports. Other resolutions were moved and seconded by Revs. D. Price, B. Evans, and W. Williams, and Messrs. Davies, W. Thomas, and D. Williams. After cordial votes of thanks had been passed to Mr. Jones, Tredegar, the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, whose reporter was present, and the chairman, the vast multitude quietly separated at a few minutes to eleven o'clock. It has never been our lot to attend a more orderly, and at the same time, enthusiastic meeting. The speakers were repeatedly cheered, and yet the whole scene exhibited the most perfect self-control on the part of the people. They conducted themselves worthy of the character they claimed, and their whole conduct fully disproved the base accusations made against them. Their example in convening a parochial meeting, and inviting the vicar to be present to prove his accusations, deserves to be imitated by all parishes that have been similarly calumniated. It will be a proud day for Wales when the majority of inhabitants will exhibit so much firmness and energy as the people of Aberdâr have displayed.

Haverfordwest, Brynmear, Llangollen, Bala, Troedyr Aur, and Liverpool, have already condemned the blue books; other places are preparing to follow, and when the reports appear in Welsh, they will meet with such a reception as will not make the committee of council very anxious to meddle with Wales in future.

ANTI-INCOME-TAX DEMONSTRATIONS.

During the past week meetings to denounce the income-tax have been held in all parts of the country. A more unanimous and simultaneous condemnation of any ministerial measure has perhaps never been made since the Reform Bill. As one very strong proof of this unanimity, we adduce the fact, that (with the single exception of the *Globe*), so far as we have been able to discover, not a single newspaper—London or provincial, Whig, Tory, or Radical—has supported the proposal, while almost all of them are opposing it warmly. This is a fact, so far as our memory reaches, without a parallel.

In London the meetings have been numerous and indignant. For example, on Friday there was a great meeting of electors of the borough of Finsbury, when the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—

That the meeting could but express its strongest indignation at the proposed increase of the income-tax; that it was unjust in its imposition and unjust in its operation; that it could not be tolerated, and could not be justified.

A petition to Parliament was adopted, and the members of the borough were instructed to oppose the imposition by all legal means in their power. Mr. Wakley, M.P., referred to what was going on in France. He commenced by referring to the recent abdication of Louis Philippe and his flight, and remarked that he rejoiced at his overthrow [loud cheers of some duration]. He had been a recreant to his principles, and he deserved the fate which awaited him [applause]. He was raised to the station he was exalted to by the people whom he betrayed. The people of Paris had acted nobly, for they had not ventured to shed the blood of the man who had acted towards them as a tyrant. The idea of a standing army was repugnant to English notions, and he was sure that the Premier would not be able to carry out his measures for the increase of the army.

On Friday the Court of Common Council adopted a series of resolutions to be embodied in a petition, concluding as follows:—

That your honourable House should not anticipate by lavish expenditure a revenue to be raised by additional burthens, and that the country regard with the most serious apprehension the annually increased expenditure for the public service, and submit to the honourable House of Commons the necessity of a strict revision of our unjust and unequal system of taxation.

The Court loudly cheered at the conclusion of every sentence of the resolutions, particularly when the mover read that which stated, that if the attempt succeeded the House of Commons would no longer deserve the confidence of the people. The resolutions were then unanimously agreed to, amidst acclamations and clapping of hands, and a petition was drawn up founded upon the resolutions, and immediately sent down to the House of Commons, and, as may be seen by our parliamentary report, was presented last night.

LEICESTER stands prominently forward amongst the towns who have pronounced against the threatened impost. In the petition from that town especial attention is drawn to the fact that an increased revenue might be very justly obtained by subjecting real estates to the same probate and legacy duties as are now chargeable upon personal property.

At NORTHAMPTON the feeling is equally strong. A correspondent says:—"There is but one feeling in this town upon the subject of the income-tax, and all parties unite in opposition to the proposal of Ministers. Lord John must consult more the feelings and interest of the people, or his days are numbered. I never knew so unanimous a feeling in this town as on the present occasion. Smith and Currie, our members, may look out for another borough if they support Lord John in this measure."

The inhabitants of LEAMINGTON had a public meeting in their Town-hall on Thursday, when it was resolved—

That the taxation of income derived from professional and trading sources in an equal ratio with that derived from real property is an unfair distribution of the burdens of the country, and a measure fraught with injustice to the commercial and professional interests.

At LINCOLN an address to his constituents has been published by Mr. C. Seeley, M.P. for that city, calling attention to the proposed renewal and aug-

mentation of the income-tax, in which he expresses his disapproval of real property being only taxed to the same amount as incomes from trades and professions; that sixpence in the pound would be equitable in proportion to one shilling levied upon the landowner and the fundowner. An anti-income-tax meeting was held in Lincoln on Thursday.

In the mineral districts of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE very strong feelings against Lord John Russell's finance measure have found vent in the fullest expression. One of the largest meetings held for many years thereabouts took place at Stourbridge on Saturday. It was convened at the instance of, and attended by, several bankers and many of the largest ironmasters in the district.

IN WEST YORKSHIRE the manifestations against the ministerial budget, and especially against any increase of taxation, is becoming general. At Leeds, on Saturday, a very numerous attended meeting was held at the Court-house. The Mayor presided. Mr. Alderman Richardson rose and proposed:—

That this meeting has learned with concern and disapprobation that the annual estimates about to be submitted to the approval of Parliament involve a serious addition to the already burdensome amount of taxation.

The Rev. C. Wicksteed, Unitarian minister, seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to.—Mr. Richardson, clerk of the peace, proposed the second resolution, which ran as follows:—

That this meeting is of opinion that at this moment of deep prostration in every department of industry, and the consequent privation and suffering amongst all classes, it is the imperative duty of Government to exercise the severest economy and retrenchment in forming the estimates, and that neither in the details of the estimates, nor in the manner of their proposal, is there any evidence that either duty has been discharged.

Mr. Councillor Brook seconded the motion, which was readily adopted.—The Rev. Dr. Hamilton next proposed, in a humorous speech:—

That a considerable portion of the additional taxation being for the further increase of the national defences, this meeting would express its strong conviction that no sufficient justification for such increase has been made out; and that the gradual and the large augmentation of this class of expenditure during the last ten years has been most oppressive to the nation, and far more calculated to foment the jealousy and excite the fears of surrounding nations, than to strengthen the relations of peace with them.

DEMONSTRATION AT HUDDERSFIELD AGAINST THE INCOME-TAX.—A numerous and respectable meeting of gentlemen, of various parties, was held yesterday (Friday), at the Temperance Hotel; W. Willans, Esq., in the chair; at which it was resolved to call upon the electors to unite in a letter to Mr. Stansfield, the representative of the borough, requesting him to exert his utmost influence in promoting a searching inquiry into every branch of the national expenditure, and, in the meantime, to oppose the addition of two per cent. to the income-tax. A resolution was, at the same time, unanimously passed, expressive of the meeting's admiration of the stand taken by Mr. Cobden upon this question, and urging him to persevere in the course he has adopted. The Chairman was requested to transmit a copy of the resolution to the hon. member. A town's meeting was also determined upon, to be held in the course of next week.—*Leeds Mercury*.

GREAT LIVERPOOL MEETING AGAINST THE ARISTOCRATIC BUDGET.—During our experience we have seen many exciting public meetings in this town, but never one to compare with that of yesterday in the striking characteristics of a combination of all parties, the talent and knowledge brought to bear on the object of the meeting, and that object the denunciation of the financial propositions of the Ministry of the day—a denunciation quite as determined, and as warmly expressed, on the part of those of like general politics with the members of the Government, as on the part of men of adverse opinions generally. Merchants, professional men, and tradesmen—Whigs, Tories, and Radicals—Churchmen, Catholics, and Dissenters—all were unanimous; and the Mayor, who presided, was not one whit less ardent in the cause than those who originated the demonstration. The spirit and feeling of the truly respectable and excited assembly, and the responses made to what was said by the various speakers, plainly showed that it was what we understand is emphatically described in America as "An Indignation meeting." This evening another public meeting will be held at the Music-hall, Bold-street, to protest against the increased estimates for military purposes, and to adopt a friendly address from the inhabitants of Liverpool to the people of Marseilles.—*Liverpool Mercury of Friday*.

PONTEFRAC has also been the scene of a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a numerous-signed requisition. It was held in the Town-hall, when a series of resolutions against the necessity of the increased Income-tax were adopted, and embodied in a petition, which was ordered to be forwarded to Monckton Milnes, Esq., for presentation to the House of Commons.

Anti-income-tax meetings were held on Friday and Saturday at Chichester, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Bristol, Huddersfield, Exeter, Honiton, Cheltenham, Chatham, Dudley, Evesham, and Warwick. All these towns have simultaneously given utterance to their strong repugnance to the proposed Income-tax; and in all cases resolutions were passed, and petitions adopted, expressing the general feeling on the subject.

MR. GOLDSMID (the Jew) has just made his appearance in Yarmouth, fully determined again to contest the honour of being its representative in Parliament.—*Bury Post*.

THE REV. JOSEPH ANGUS, M.A., Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the nomination of Professor A. H. Wilson and Dr. Forbes Royle.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The following timely suggestions have been printed in the form of a handbill and extensively circulated in Norwich, where it has produced a great impression. We would recommend the reprinting and circulation of the proposal throughout the country:—

Proposal for a Great Decrease of Taxation, by a just and reasonable plan for augmenting the National Income to the extent of several millions a year!!

PRELIMINARY PROPOSITIONS.

1st.—The Middle and Working Classes are almost overwhelmed by an enormous weight of Taxation.

2nd.—Every effort should be made to augment the income of the State, by bringing to its aid, all its available resources.

3rd.—That whilst millions of the people are suffering from the pressure of the times, a few privileged thousands are enjoying immense wealth, DERIVED FROM PUBLIC PROPERTY, which might be, and ought to be, employed in reduction of national burdens.

4th.—That several millions a year enjoyed by the Bishops and Clergy are derived from tithes and church lands, a large portion of which was designed FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

5th.—That in this country and in Ireland the greatest evil and injustice results from the continuance of immense wealth in the hands of a sect professing the creed of the minority.

6th.—That the faith of the public is only pledged to the existing Bishops and Clergy, and not further.

THEREFORE IT IS PROPOSED:—

1st.—That the principles of Civil and Religious Equality be embodied in the statute laws of this kingdom.

2nd.—That any religion which is true can prosper without taxation, and cannot prosper with injustice, and therefore that every tax or grant of public money for any sect of religion shall cease, and all national property conferred for the support of any sect shall be resumed, and devoted in reduction of the burdens of the nation.

3rd.—That the interests of existing incumbents be scrupulously respected, but that all future Bishops and Clergy shall be sustained by those who desire their ministrations.

PRACTICAL RESULTS FROM THIS PROPOSAL.—

Reduction of Taxation to the amount of SEVERAL MILLIONS A YEAR. THE REPEAL OF ALL TAXES ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE. The Legislature no longer perplexed with religious Controversies. All sects equal in the eye of the law. Freedom for all of every faith. The immense funds now monopolized by one sect, and greedily sought after by other sects, withdrawn from all, and applied for the general good of the entire nation.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, of all creeds and classes, ponder this proposal; ere long you will be summoned to struggle peacefully but resolutely for its adoption.

LIVERPOOL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT MONEY.—At the meeting of the Liverpool Select Vestry, February 15th, the rector (Mr. Brooks) in the chair, Mr. Urquhart objected to the offer made by the Privy Council, to pay the whole of the teachers of the industrial schools, on the understanding that they should have the power of examination. He objected to the pay, because the poor-rates were paid by the parishioners in general, many of whom were opposed to Government control in educating the children of the poor, and as the Government would be the paymaster of the teachers, they will stand in the same relation as master to servants, and be subject to the Privy Council their paymaster, and not to the Vestry—respecting the one, and despising the other. Some of the committee thought it was very generous of the Government to pay the teachers. In reply, he said there was no generosity in the Government, but love of power. The money now paid for the maintenance and education of the poor was taken from the poor-rates paid by the people. That which was proposed to be paid by the Privy Council would be taken from the taxes paid by the people; both, therefore, being from the same purse, with this material difference, that, when paid out of the rates, the guardians had control, but when paid out of the taxes, the Privy Council of the Government held that power. He therefore moved, "That it is the opinion of this Board that it is inexpedient that the teachers of the industrial school be in the pay of the Privy Council, and under the inspection of Government commissioners." It would seem to him that the Privy Council, in their late attempt to bring the minds of the young of the country under Government control, had failed; that they have adopted this plan to induce the poor-law guardians to hand over to them, and leave under the influence of the Privy Council, the whole pauper children of the kingdom, that they may attain by this scheme what they could not by their late act of Parliament. The Chairman said, the facts regarding the proposals were simply these: a certain sum of money had been voted by Parliament for the education of the pauper children of the country. It was not confined to our schools alone; it applied to all popular schools. The Privy Council agreed to pay with this money the salaries of the different teachers in the pauper schools throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of relieving the rate-payers from that which they were now obliged to pay themselves [hear, hear]. They left the entire control of the appointment and the discharge of those men and women in the hands of the select vestry. The only interference they required was this (which appeared reasonable and rational): they held that, if they paid the teachers, it was only right that they should ascertain that they were competent to do their work [hear, hear]. Mr. Urquhart's motion was not seconded, and fell to the ground. The Vestry, therefore, accepted the offer of the Privy Council.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—A meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday, to oppose the bill introduced into Parliament for establishing diplomatic relations with Rome, and other measures in favour of Popery. In the absence of the Earl of Winchelsea, Mr. J. B. Plumptre, M.P., was recalled to the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. J. Lord, Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rev. H. Beamish, Rev. J. Hill, Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, &c. The attendance was highly respectable, a large proportion consisting of ladies. The resolutions were all but unanimously agreed to, there being only one dissident; and petitions were also adopted to both Houses of Parliament.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. DEPOSITION OF THE KING. PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC.

In the postscript of our last number we gave an imperfect outline of the events that occurred up to Tuesday evening in Paris, furnished by the second editions of the daily papers. The main incidents we repeat, in order to connect them with the important narrative which follows.

MONDAY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the Minister of the Interior stated, in reply to M. Odillon Barrot, that the reform banquet would not be allowed on the following day. He assigned the following reasons for this decision:—

The Government had, up to a certain period, taken the view expressed by M. Barrot, and had been willing to permit matters to arrive at the point when an evident contravention should supply facts for a case in the court of law. But all had been changed by a manifesto issued by a committee that morning, and published in all the Opposition journals. That address, in contempt of the law of 1831, called on the National Guards to form a part of and a protection to the assembly, and appealed to the young men under age, the students of the schools. The law relative to mob assemblages and that relative to the National Guard were both to be openly violated at the call of the holders of the banquet.

M. Barrot feared there was designed exaggeration in this statement. The National Guards were not invited to attend with arms. The Minister demanded if self-constituted committees were to have the mission of calling out the National Guards in order to maintain order. M. de Courtais: "Will you dare to call out the National Guard? Only try it!" The sitting closed in great tumult.

A meeting was immediately held at M. Barrot's, and it was resolved to abandon the banquet. Proclamation of this resolution by the committee, and of the Prefect of police legally denouncing the banquet, appeared simultaneously in the evening. The Commander-in-chief of the National Guards, General Jacqueminot, issued an order of the day, conjuring them not to violate the law.

Orders were issued to have the *rappel* beaten on Tuesday morning. During the night military waggons and artillery caissons, escorted by cavalry, passed incessantly between Fort de Vincennes and the barracks in Paris. Orders were issued for troops to concentrate around the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, and allow none to pass but deputies and persons having tickets. The garrison of Paris was increased to nearly 100,000 men. The populace began to ferment; crowds of great magnitude assembled; and the police notices disappeared from the walls as often as they were put up. Groups surrounded readers who, by torchlight, dispensed the oracles of the press, which were peaceful and restraining.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday the hubbub commenced with early morn, and greater as the day advanced. By ten o'clock the river side in front of the Chamber of Deputies was thronged by some 6,000 men, chiefly students in blouses. Many scaled the railings and walls of the garden, and endeavoured to gain the interior of the palace. Menaces and accusations of cowardice were levelled at some of the deputies. A battalion of the 69th and a squadron of the 6th Dragoons arrived, and promptly cleared the area in front of the Chambers. The mob shouted "A bas Guizot, l'homme de Gand!" and sang the *Marseillaise*. They were borne back upon the Place de la Concorde; and having been joined there by another great column, they marched in procession, headed by two National Guards armed with sabres, towards the Boulevards. Some of the troops were drawn up in front of the Chambers: others kept constantly moving to and fro the bridge of La Concorde. A commissary of police was placed at the foot of the bridge, ready to address the legal notices to the people; and General Perrault awaited on horseback hard by, to take the command on any signs of blood.

The Chamber itself presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, looking pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench. At three o'clock Messrs. Odillon Barrot, Duvergier de Hauranne, and Garnier Pagès, entered. The renewed discussion on banking continued till five o'clock. M. Barrot then placed on the table the following formal act of impeachment, signed by fifty-three deputies of the Opposition:—

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty—1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France. 2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people. 3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government. 4. Of having trafficked for Ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power. 5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom. 6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution,

and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents. 7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:—

"Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council and his colleagues."

The Ministers perused the accusation by turns. M. Guizot is said to have smiled, and by one account to have "laughed immoderately" on reading it. The President balked the Opposition: he abruptly closed the sitting, without reading to the Chamber the papers which had been delivered. They would be submitted to the approval of the bureaux on Thursday.

Meanwhile, assemblages of immense magnitude were also gathered in other parts of Paris. An attempt was made on the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères; the windows were smashed, and the gates battered by huge paving-stones. The Municipal Guard, drawn up within a closed court, were already loading their muskets, when the crowd were charged by cavalry, and with much difficulty broken and driven off. The soldiers charged with alacrity, but at first inflicted no wounds. The crowd laughed and saluted them, and retired only as far as they were driven, to return again and renew their exclamations. Afterwards, the soldiers were struck severely by stones, and some of the people received sabre-cuts. In the Rue St. Florentin, the crowd overthrew a cart, and commenced a barricade; but were broken and dispersed by troops. A similar attempt was made in the Rue Marché St. Honoré, under shelter of two overthrown omnibuses; but the troops succeeded in preventing it. All the foot soldiers were provided with pickaxes and pioneer instruments, to overturn the barricades.

WEDNESDAY.

With Wednesday morning the same scene of universal movement returned. As the day advanced, it became more obvious that the National Guards were acting with unwillingness against the insurgents. The people exhibited a sustained perseverance: they continued the war of words with the troops, addressing them in every variety of incentive to fraternity. They continued to overthrow vehicles, demolish railings for weapons, and erect barricades. Charged and broken, they scampered off, only to return with audacious good humour and renew their work. There was serious work at the Filles du Calvaire, however. Cannon were fired, slaughter became general, and thirty or forty persons were killed. General Peyronnet Tiburce Sebastiani, brother of the Marshal, met with death.

At last the initiative was actually taken by the third legion of the National Guard, who drew up at the mairie of the third arrondissement, and declared for reform. The Municipal Guard prepared to charge them, fixed bayonets, and advanced. The gesture was instantly answered with firmness by the National Guard; bayonets were crossed, and blood was about to flow, when a stockbroker, M. Tétorix, exclaimed to the Guards, "Respect the people!" The effect was electric; the Municipals raised their arms in token of respect, and marched off.

The insurgent Guards presently brought over the rest of their legion: by noon they numbered 3,000 men. The example was followed by the Nationals of the second legion in the Rue Lepelletier.

The people were extravagant in their compliments to the Nationals, and frantic in their delight. Cries of "A bas Guizot!" and "A bas Duchatel!" were chequered by cries of "A bas la système!" A guardhouse was attacked by the people; the soldiers overpowered, their muskets taken, fired off, and returned to them, and the prisoners set free. The captured colours were presented as a trophy to the third legion of National Guards.

After a time the officers of the third legion met, and deputed their Colonel to wait on the King and represent their wishes—reform, and the dismissal of Ministers. The legion approached the Tuilleries, and ultimately drew up between the Rue du Dauphin and the Rue du 29 Juillet. An "officier d'ordonnance" of General Jacqueminot rode hastily up, conferred with the Lieutenant-Colonel of the legion, and retired instantly. No troops were ordered to the spot, and the Guards and the people fraternized without hindrance; yet the two ends of the street were occupied by an immense force. The fourth legion stationed its detachments in all directions to preserve order and prevent bloodshed.

These events prepared the public for what was about to happen in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Vavin, a deputy from Paris, rose and questioned Ministers, in the name of the Chamber, concerning the grave situation. M. Guizot said that the King had already sent for Count Molé, and empowered him to form a new Ministry. [Immense uproar, and cries of "Bravo!"] M. Guizot said such manifestations would not deter him or his colleagues from doing their duty while yet in office; they were answerable for all consequences till their successors were appointed, and would act in all things according to their judgment and conscience. The sitting soon closed.

The news ran over the whole of Paris instantly.

The tumult continued on Wednesday afternoon; a moment's lull creating very little hope of final quiet. At three o'clock, M. Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, waited upon King Louis Philippe, to inform him that the Municipal Council had decided on demanding the resignation of the Ministry. The King immediately convoked a Council of Ministers,

and brought the subject before them. The Ministers replied, "Sire, renvoyez-nous." Having accepted their resignation, the King sent for M. Molé, who replied, says one account, that he accepted of the *Ministère de l'Émeute*; but according to another story, he declined. This appears doubtful; but his attempt to establish a Ministry seems to have fallen to the ground.

Meanwhile, the city remained in the same state of rebellious anarchy—a wild scene of barricades, bloodstained pavements, "fraternizing" National Guards, armed mobs, and terror in every shape. The conflict was renewed at night; and the scene which immediately provoked it is graphically described by an eye-witness, the reporter of the *Times*:—

"About half-past seven, the Boulevard being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the *Marseillaise* and the chorus of the Girondins which I have so often mentioned. They were received with uproarious felicitations by the people, and proceeded to the office of the *National*, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. They demanded that the editors see that their liberties were not 'again' played with. M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National*, harangued them from the balcony; and assured them that their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night.

"At ten o'clock, a column of 600 or 800 people of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed up the Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the Communists, and, possibly, some of those malefactors who will mix in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column was terrible. The subsequent act of one of the party justified the apprehension which their appearance suggested. Although M. Guizot had retired from the Ministry, the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères remained occupied and guarded by troops. A young man walked up to the officer in command, and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his soldiers, without orders, fired on the people; of whom four or five were killed."

The noise of this discharge was fatal to the new calm, and the next scene was ominous. "The buzz of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, 'Mourir pour la patrie,' was chanted by the throng instead of the victorious *Marseillaise*. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully ranged in the cart. When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the *National*, and the whole party burst into a unanimous shriek or cry of 'Vengeance!' You know how sonorous is that word when pronounced in French. The dead bodies in the cart were those of the men who fell under the fire of the soldiers above-mentioned."

The vehicle (says the *Réforme*), "was surrounded by people who were weeping and full of indignation, and who showed us the bloody bodies, crying, 'They are assassins who have slain them! We will avenge them! Give us arms!—arms!' The torches, casting their glare by turns on the bodies and on the people, added to the violent emotions of the scene. M. Garnier Pagès, being at that moment in the office of the *National*, addressed the people. He promised that he would employ his efforts to obtain for the people thus attacked the satisfaction which is required from these impious and atrocious Ministers. The funeral train left our offices, conducted and lighted in the same manner: they conveyed the bodies to distant quarters."

The revolutionary storm again rose, loud and violent. The night was one of immense activity. Barricades were raised at the corner of every street. One of prodigious strength was built at the end of Rue Richelieu. Every tree on the whole line of Boulevards has been felled for use in the barriers. Here are two night scenes:—

A significant occurrence took place in the Boulevard des Italiens: three regiments of the line, armed to the teeth, preceded by five hundred National Guards, a regiment of Cuirassiers, three field-pieces and three caissons of ammunition, appeared. The people coolly stopped and unharnessed the horses, and opened the caissons and distributed the ammunition. Numbers then mounted astride the guns, and were dragged off by their comrades in derisive triumph; the Line troops, the Guards, and the people, fraternizing with enthusiasm.

The inhabitants were politely conducted to their residences. Fires were lighted for the bivouac. In the Rue Rambuteau, the people carrying torches knocked at the doors until some one answered. They then cried, "Have you arms?" "Yes." "Then give them." When the arms were given, the people wrote on the doors, "On a donné les armes."

In the evening a deputation of the insurgents waited on M. Odillon Barrot; who received them as a recognised leader, and complimented them on emulating the courage of their fathers and of 1830.

Late on Wednesday night, the King sent for M. Thiers to the palace of the Tuilleries, and asked him to form a Ministry. M. Thiers undertook to submit the list of a new Cabinet; making a proviso, however, that he might be permitted to join with him, as one of his colleagues, M. Odillon Barrot. To this the King acceded.

THURSDAY.

Early on Thursday morning, it was announced that the Ministry had been formed. About eight o'clock, M. Thiers was traversing the streets, accompanied by M. Duvergier de Hauranne, M. de

Rémusat, the Prince de la Moskowa, and other members of the Opposition. He was followed by cries of "Vive la Réforme!" "Yes, yes," said M. Thiers, "you shall have it." "Empêchez au moins," cried another, "les coups de fusil!" which was also responded to affirmatively by the group of Deputies. Subsequently, the following proclamation was posted at the Bourse:—

Order have been given to cease firing everywhere. We have just been charged by the King to form a Ministry. The Chamber will be dissolved, and an appeal made to the country. General Lamoricière has been appointed Commandant of the National Guards.

THIERS, ODILLON BARROT, DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, LAMORICIERE.

These concessions did not suffice. The tumult again swelled with increasing violence; and the narrative again becomes correspondingly imperfect and confused, the most prominent incidents alone appearing. The prisons of the Abbaye and the Conseils de Guerre were thrown open, and the prisoners set at large. The furniture of the prisons was heaped in the street, and consumed in an immense bonfire. The Palace of the Tuileries was evacuated by the troops. The people immediately occupied it, and made utter wreck of its contents. The throne was borne aloft from the building, carried in procession through the streets, and at last smashed to pieces. The tricoloured flag was superseded by a red one. The appearance of Paris at this moment was frightful:—

The people have vented their fury on the balustrades of the Rue Basse du Rempart, opposite M. Guizot's, and threatened to destroy the street on account of the blood spilt there last night. The hotel is turned into an ambulance for the wounded; and the people, dipping their fingers in the blood, have written along the walls, "A mort Guizot!" There are barricades all along the Boulevards, mostly unfinished, as the battle was over in an hour and a half.

[In these accounts, of course, there are no details of many violences committed at a distance from the centres of revolt. One indication is the fact that all the railway stations have been occupied, and the rails have been torn up in places, so as to stop the concentration of more troops on Paris. The provincial mails were thus turned back.]

At two o'clock a proclamation appeared, signed by the Minister of the Interior, M. Odillon Barrot, stating, *inter alia*—

Citizens of Paris—The King has abdicated. The crown bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by his mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honour and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division amongst us has ceased to exist.

The scene now shifts to the Chamber of Deputies. M. Sauzet had taken the chair at one o'clock, in presence of 300 deputies. The Duchess of Orleans and her two sons were announced; the Count of Paris entered first, led by a deputy; presently the Duchess and the other prince entered and took seats, the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier accompanying. The Chamber was then forcibly entered by National Guards and men of the people.

The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed; and when silence was restored M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favour of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans.

A voice from the public gallery: "It is too late!" An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of deputies collected round the duchess and her children and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied round the royal family.

M. Marie then ascended the tribune, without being able to speak, his voice being drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored, M. Marie said that, in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Should they proclaim the Duke of Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Crémieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess of Orleans. M. Larochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin insisted on the necessity of appointing a provisional government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat, and concluded the sitting. The princes retired, followed by all the members of the Centre, those of the Left alone remaining in the hall.

The insurgents then called, or rather carried, M. Dupont de l'Eure to the presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards; and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention:—

GARNIER PAGES, LEDRU ROLLIN,
ARAGO, LAMARTINE,
MARIE, CRÉMIEUX.

This list was received with cries of *Vive la République!* and the assembly adjourned to the Hôtel de Ville to instal the Provisional Government.

At night Paris was generally illuminated. The coaches of the Royal family and furniture of the Chateau were burned in the court of the Tuileries. A fire was also made in the court of the Palais Royal in the same way. The throne was burned at the foot of the Column of July. Nevertheless all danger had ceased. At midnight the silence, owing to the absence of all carriages and horses in the streets, which were broken up to make barricades, was very strange. Throughout the night there was perfect stillness, broken by an occasional *qui vive* from an amateur guardsman, showing that duty was not neglected. Everywhere the red flag was displayed in lieu of the tri-colour.

PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contains a series of official

papers. The first is the proclamation of the Provisional Government, as given by the *National*, which is as follows:—

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE,—A retrograde Government has been overturned by the heroism of the people of Paris.

This Government has fled, leaving behind it traces of blood, which will for ever forbid its return.

The blood of the people has flowed, as in July, but, happily, it has not been shed in vain. It has secured a national and popular Government in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

A Provisional Government, at the call of the people and some Deputies in the sitting of the 24th of February, is for the moment invested with the care of organizing and securing the national victory. It is composed of MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Crémieux, Arago, Ledru Rollin, and Garnier Pages. The Secretaries to this Government are MM. Armand, Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon.

These citizens have not hesitated for an instant to accept the patriotic mission which has been imposed upon them by the urgency of the occasion.

Frenchmen, give to the world the example Paris has given to France. Prepare yourselves, by order and confidence in yourselves, for the institutions which are about to be given you.

The Provisional Government desires a republic, pending the ratification of the French people, who are to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris nor the Provisional Government desire to substitute their opinion for the opinions of the citizens at large upon the definite form of government which the national sovereignty shall proclaim.

"L'unité de la nation," formed henceforth of all classes of the people which compose it;

The government of the nation by itself;

Liberty, equality, and fraternity for its principles;

The people to devise and to maintain order;—

Such is the democratic government which France owes to herself, and which our efforts will assure to her.

Such are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

(Signed) Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Bedeau, Michel Goudchaux, Arago, Bethmont Marie, Carnot, Cavagnac, Garnier Pages.

The Municipal Guard is disbanded.

The protection of the city of Paris is confided to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais.

The second is a proclamation from the Provisional Government to the National Guard, thanking them for their good conduct. The third gives the names of the Ministers, the same as in the *National*. The fourth places the Prefecture of Police under the charge of Paris, and confides the safety of the town to the National Guard. The fifth dissolves the Chambers, and interdicts the Peers from meeting, announcing that a National Assembly will be convoked as soon as the Provisional Government shall have regulated measures of order and police necessary for taking the votes of all the citizens. The sixth is as follows:—

In the name of the French People,

It is interdicted to the members of the ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

[Signed as usual].

Another proclamation offered to dress and arm the citizens who wished to enlist in the National Guards, and to pay them at the rate of 30 sous per day. Another decreed the formation of 24 battalions of moveable National Guards to march to the frontier. A third, addressed to the army, invited the soldiers not to desert their banner, France standing in need of all her children. A fourth proclamation announced the surrender of the Castle of Vincennes and the detached forts round Paris, the garrisons of which had recognised the authority of the new Government, and the receipt of numerous adhesions from the departments.

HEROISM OF M. DE LAMARTINE.

Several times in the course of Friday M. de Lamartine addressed the populace from the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville. The following report of one of his addresses has appeared in the journals:—

'Tis thus they proceed from calumny to calumny against the men who are devoted head, heart, and soul to give you a true republic, the republic embracing all the rights, all the interests, and all the legitimate claims of the people.

You yesterday demanded of us to usurp in the name of the people of Paris the rights of thirty-five millions of men, to vote an absolute republic instead of a republic invested with the force of their consent, to impose on them a republic to which only a part of the nation has given its sanction—to-day you demand to substitute the red for the tri-coloured flag. For my part, citizens, I will never adopt it, and in a few words I will tell you why I oppose it with all the energy of my patriotism. It is that the tri-colour, citizens, has floated in every quarter of the world, over the republic and the Empire, over our liberties and our glory, and that the red flag has but traversed the Champ de Mars, dragged through rivers of the people's blood.

At this spirit-stirring address of M. Lamartine (says the *Press*), in this astounding meeting of sixty hours' duration, in the midst of an ungovernable mob, every man was in a moment subdued; they clapped their hands, they shed tears, and finished by embracing him, clasping his hands, and carrying him in triumph. A moment afterwards new bodies advanced, armed with sabres and bayonets: they knocked tumultuously at the doors and crowded the rooms. A cry was heard that all was lost, that the people would drag out or strangle the members of the provisional government. A call was made for M. Lamartine. They prayed him to go once more to appease the furious multitude. They placed him on the steps of the staircase. Half an hour passed without his being able to obtain a hearing, the crowd meanwhile shouting and brandishing over the head of M. Lamartine weapons of every kind. M. Lamartine, with the most perfect coolness,

has it, restored to the people—a handsome addition crossed his arms, at length was heard, and succeeded in subduing the people and in inducing them to become themselves the safeguard of the provisional government.

The Ministers having been named, and public safety secured by the appointment of M. Courtais to the command of the National Guards, with M. Guinand for chief of the état major, Generals Bedeau and Lamoricière came forward and offered their services, which were accepted. The first was named Commander of the First Military Division, and offered the Ministry of War. The second proposed to march to the frontier.

The Provisional Government, with much tact, have (says the *Times*) given the Foreign Affairs to M. Lamartine, who is a lover of peace, and whose eminently respectable name is calculated to look well in the eyes of foreign Powers. You have already observed that Lamoricière at once joined the revolution, choosing the frontier as his post, and the frontier is the Rhine. He has, perhaps, been pushed on by his brother-in-law, Thiers, who, so far, must be a disappointed man; and Thiers' ambition would be to act Talleyrand to the rising Napoleon.

The following proclamation, which was on Friday night extensively placarded on the walls of Paris, is worthy of perusal, as illustrating the general spirit which animates the people:—

[Proclamation.]

"THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE.

"UNIVERSAL REFORM!

"A general amnesty, the (late) Ministers to be excepted therefrom, and brought to trial.

"The right of meeting to be consecrated by an immediate manifestation; the immediate dissolution of the Chamber, and convocation of the primary assemblies.

"A civic guard, under the command of the municipal authorities. Abolition of the laws of September. Liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of petitioning, liberty of association, freedom of election.

"Electoral reform. Every National Guard is an elector, and eligible. Parliamentary reform. Remuneration of the deputies; public functionaries to their mind.

"Reform of the Chamber of Peers. Royal nomination will no longer be tolerated, any more than aristocratic hereditary right. Administrative reform. Guarantees for all public functionaries and employees against the abuse of favours and influences. Property to be respected (these words are printed in large capital letters) but the rights of labour to be guaranteed. Work to be insured to the people.

"Union and fraternal association between the heads of trading establishments and the operatives. Equality of rights by education given to all; asylums (*oreches*), places of refuge, rural schools, and civic (or urban) schools. No more oppression or working of children. Absolute freedom of religion. Absolute independence of conscience. The Church to be independent of the State.

"Protection to all the weak, and to women and children. Peace and holy alliance amongst all nations. Abolition of war, in which the people serve as a gun-carriage.

"Independence of all nationalities.

"France the protectress (*guardienne*) of the rights of weak nations.

"Order founded on liberty (in large capitals).

"Universal fraternity" (likewise in large capitals).

(Signed by the editors of the *Démocratie Pacifique*.)

To this is added—

"P.S.—There is a man in France who accepts these principles, and who has already proclaimed them—namely, M. de Lamartine."

HONOUR AND PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE.—The *Times* correspondent writing on Friday, says:—"You will readily believe that all is agitation and excitement here. The streets are literally filled with the inhabitants of Paris and its vicinity, who proceed to visit the various points at which occurred one or other of the memorable events of the last three days. The Chateau of the Tuileries is naturally the principal object of attraction. Much of the furniture has been removed or destroyed, but little or no plunder was perpetrated. In this respect the people of 1848 have worthily imitated the conduct of the men of July 1830. All who presented themselves yesterday were allowed to view and visit the Palace; and, on leaving, all were searched and deprived of everything that they might have been tempted to purloin for souvenirs. One man caught in the fact of plundering was shot instantly; two others were found dead drunk in the cellars. Than this nothing more honourable for the national character could be adduced. Throughout the whole of the troubles of France, and the series of sufferings inflicted on them by distress, pillage of private residences has never been committed. 'War to the Chateau' was proclaimed and acted upon, but sheer positive robbery never took place. I am induced to dwell on these facts because of the feeling of alarm abroad lest the city be pillaged by the malefactors known to be present in the capital. There is a romantic, and what is better a genuine, sense of honour in the hearts of the people, that will this time, as hitherto, distinguish them."

On Friday, all the Banks were closed and money not to be had.

SATURDAY.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The great event of this day is the restoration of order. The acts of the Provisional Government and the new officials show consummate skill and prudence. The Ministers of Finance, M. Goudchaux, has judiciously confirmed all the clerks in their employments, and this chief branch of internal administration is working. I must tell you that it was only on Monday the notice to pay the city taxes was issued. The whole of the coming year's taxes derived from per-centage on rents of apartments and shopkeepers' licenses will fall into the hands of the new Government—an enormous fund with which to begin. The million a month to the civil list is already confiscated, or, as the ordinance

to the fund applicable to the relief of distress. The streets are being partially cleared of the obstructions caused by the barricades, under the scientific direction of the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, in such a way as not to compromise the security against a surprise afforded by these popular fortifications. This will enable the country people to bring in provisions, of which there is an abundant supply, and allow the vast number of coach and cabmen to resume their occupation. The law courts have resumed their sittings—the post-office is at work—the shops are opened—everything is doing to calm apprehension. The workmen are assured that a great plan is about being adopted for their benefit, according to which every man shall have employment and fair recompense.

The Northern Railway has been much injured, but may be restored, I understand, with some ordinary efforts. The fear had seized the people that this railway might be used for the conveyance of troops against Paris. But news has been circulated that Belgium has become a republic, and Leopold fled. It has also been announced that all the principal towns are tranquil, and accept the republic. The eastern frontier is held to be covered by Switzerland, nor are the Pyrenees looked to with alarm.

Debtors and political prisoners, as well as women, have been released. The churches had been respected, but it was certain that attempts had been made to burn the Tuileries and the Louvre, which were found to be on fire in three places the night before last. Had this been effected, the consequences would have been terrific; for the populace would have carried the work of devastation farther, and varied the scene of horrors. Some pictures of the Palais Royal gallery were deliberately burnt; but I suppose these must have been the pictures illustrative of the King's adventurous career. Food is being distributed at all the hospitals, and notices are issued for relations and friends to come and claim the victims, whose bodies are otherwise to be interred in the old cemetery of St. Catherine. It is announced this morning that the King's beloved retirement at Neuilly has been burnt.—*Times Correspondent.*

On Saturday afternoon, the people, whose presence in the Hôtel de Ville had seriously obstructed the deliberations of the council of the provisional Government, and so overawed them as to deprive them of all character of dignity and independence, have been induced or compelled to evacuate that building. The provisional Government have since deliberated under the protection of the National Guard and the pupils of the school of St. Cyr.

The courts of justice, civil and criminal, were reopened on Saturday as usual, and justice is administered in the name of the nation. The Cour Royale has been called the Cour Nationale, and M. Auguste Portalis was appointed procureur-general. The council-general of the Bank of France has been preparing measures, in concert with M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, for facilitating commercial arrangements. M. Goudchaux, the new Minister of Finance, had confirmed in their offices all the functionaries of that department.

Property belonging to the crown has been confiscated, and not only royalty but Napoleonism is abolished, by order of the provisional government. This last is probably aimed at a party who have been making demonstrations in favour of Louis Napoleon, who, with his secretary, D'Orsi has, it is said, arrived in the neighbourhood of Paris. Demonstrations of the same kind have been made in favour of the Duke of Bourdeaux. Steps have been taken everywhere to secure the continuation of the republican régime.

Admiral Bacadin has been appointed to the command of the fleet. On Saturday he left Paris for Toulon. He is immediately to take the command and sail for Algiers. His instructions were to take possession of any ships he might find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algeria an integral part of the French Republic.

The provisional government continued to receive numerous adhesions from all quarters. General officers of the land and sea forces, the Cour de Cassation, the Council of State, and the entire body of the magistracy came to the ministry of justice with their adhesion to the provisional government. MM. Billault and Dufaure had also sent their adherence to the provisional government.

The ambassador of the United States had congratulated the provisional government, as every one expected he would do. A meeting of peers had been held, and a resolution to adhere to the republic adopted. The *gauche* and *centre gauche* had met, and passed a like resolution.

In Paris on Saturday the shops and other places of business were being gradually opened. There was an abundant supply of provisions, which continued to be sold at the usual prices. It was impossible not to admire the order that prevailed. Placards were posted that all robbers would be immediately shot. On all sides you heard those who, to-morrow, will not be able to find bread for their children, exhorting others to commit no injury. There is not much mischief done, the hangings, the candelabra, the clocks, and the statues are nearly all in their places. Few glasses are broken, and few pictures injured. The people well understood that any injury was a destruction of national property.

At the Palais Royal much mischief was done, and the pictures have suffered considerably. At the Tuileries the people found much silver ware, which they immediately delivered to the mairie.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday, which has assumed new official functions, publishes the following decrees and announcements by the Provisional Government:—

The Provisional Government decrees as follows:—All

objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété from February 4, consisting of linen, clothes, and other similar articles, on which not more than ten francs have been lent, shall be given back to the parties to whom they belong. The Minister of Finance is charged with the task of providing for the expense which the present decree will occasion.

The Provisional Government decrees that the Tuileries shall henceforward serve as an asylum to invalided workmen.

The Provisional Government decrees: The National Guards, dissolved by the former Government, are re-organized. They will immediately resume their duty throughout the whole extent of the republic.

The Provisional Government decrees: The children of citizens killed are adopted by the country. The republic charges itself with all assistance to be given to the wounded, and to the families of the victims of the monarchical Government.

The following decision was adopted on Saturday for abolishing the pain of death for political offences:—

The Provisional Government, convinced that grandeur of soul is the supreme policy, and that each revolution effected by the French people owes to the world the consecration of a further philosophic truth—considering that there is no more sublime principle than the inviolability of human life—considering that in the memorable days in which we are, the Provisional Government has established with pride, that not a cry of vengeance or of death escaped the mouths of the people, declares that the penalty of death is abolished in political matters (*en matière politique*), and that it will submit this proposition to the definition and ratification of the national assembly. The Provisional Government has so firm a conviction of the truth, that it proclaims, in the name of the French people, that if the guilty men who have just caused the blood of France to flow were in the hands of the people, it would, in their opinion, be a more exemplary chastisement to degrade them, than to strike them.

SUNDAY.

Crime has not been more frequent in Paris since the dissolution of the late Government than it was before, and the extemporary precautions taken against crime have been found wonderfully efficacious. Indeed it is wonderful, considering the vast number of houseless, penniless, drunken armed men who are to be seen in every street, that the amount of crime has been so small. All this we owe to the National Guards, who have exerted themselves with great perseverance and success in moderating the passions and directing the energies of the people.

A grand demonstration on the part of the new Republic took place to-day, the whole of the members of the Provisional Government went in state from the Hôtel de Ville to the Column of July, in the Place de la Bastille, to inaugurate, in presence of the National Guard and the people fraternally united, "the great date of reconquered liberty." Notwithstanding heavy showers of rain, the whole of Paris was out to witness the sight. The whole of the National Guards were out, and defiled past the column, saluting it as they passed. The column was dressed in tricoloured flags. The subscription for the wounded amounted on Saturday to 387,412*fr.*

Bou Maza has escaped from Paris, and a reward is offered for him.

ITALY.

THE NEW TUSCAN CONSTITUTION.—The Florence official journal publishes the new constitution given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to his subjects. The constitution is more liberal than that given by the King of Naples. There are to be two chambers—the one to be called the senate, of which the members are to be elected for life; the other the council general, of which the members are elective. The sixth article has the following curious proviso:—"The liberty of commerce and industry shall be the fundamental principle of the economical law of the state." Another clause says:—"The law of mortmain is preserved and extended to the whole of the Grand Duchy." All religions are tolerated.

MARTIAL LAW IN LOMBARDO.—From Milan we learn that an attempt at assassination had been made on the person of Lieut.-Colonel Count Thun. Two Austrians had also been shot in the streets. We have already stated that instructions had been given to the Viceroy to proclaim martial law. We learn from Padua that it had been proclaimed there. A letter from Vienna, dated the 15th inst., states that the Austrian government has just decided on creating a political senate for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which is to be composed of six court councillors and five secretaries, who are to assist the Viceroy.

Several untoward reports from Rome reached London last week; but they have come to nothing. One was that the Pope had been deposed; another, that he was decidedly at issue with his subjects, who were angrily demanding a constitution. According to the *Patria*, which has intelligence to the 12th instant, the Pope had invited several theologians, to advise him whether it would be in harmony with the rights of the See to grant a constitution to his subjects. The theologians declared unanimously in the affirmative.

AMERICA.

The Acadia brings advices from New York to the 11th ult. In Congress the Ten Regiments Bill was still undecided. A resolution for providing a portion of the expenditure called for by the war by direct taxation was rejected.

The proposed loan had been reduced from eighteen and a half to sixteen million of dollars.

Our Mexican advices are unchanged. The rumours of peace had received no official confirmation. Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 13th ult., at which time Mr. Trist was still there, waiting, it is probable, until the Mexican Congress, sitting at Queretaro, should come to some definite result as to the recent negotiations.

It was rumoured that a body of 10,000 Mexican troops, under the command of General Bustamante, were marching upon Saltillo.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SUBMISSION OF THE KAFFIR CHIEFS, AND TERMINATION OF THE WAR.—By the Simlah, from Calcutta, we have dates to the 1st of January, by which we learn that the whole of the Kaffir chiefs had assembled at King William's Town, where they were met by Sir H. Smith, who addressed the chiefs and upwards of 2,000 Kaffirs unarmed on the 24th of December, and having produced a staff, and a sergeant's halbert, he upbraided several of the chiefs for their faithless conduct in the observance of their engagements, and then offered them their election of peace or war. The staves were emblematical of war and peace; they might choose which they pleased. The chiefs accepted the staff of peace, and Sir H. Smith declared himself Inkosi Enkulu, the great chief. The country now surrendered is to be called British Caffraria.

TURKEY.

The Nuncio of the Pope has been received by the Sultan. The reply of the Sultan to the Pope's Ambassador is significant, and most liberal. "I shared," said the Sultan, "the general joy with which was hailed the accession of Pope Pius to the pontifical throne. It was for the purpose of expressing these sentiments that I sent Shekib Effendi to Rome. I am happy that friendly relations have been established between the states of the Catholic church and the Ottoman empire during my reign. I fully sympathize with the Pope in what he has done for his people. I consider that there is a strong similarity between our respective positions. The principles which he advocates and which are now producing such remarkable effects in Europe are those which I have also adopted, and by which I intend to regulate my conduct. Like him, I wish that civil and religious liberty should be established in my dominions; I wish all denominations of my subjects to have equal rights and privileges; I wish them to love their common country, and to look upon me as one who would govern them through their affections, and not by the exercise of arbitrary authority."

ANTI-GAME-LAW COMMITTEE.—We are glad to announce that a decided move has at length been made to bring the important subject of the Game-laws more distinctly before the public. The Association of Farmers in Scotland, banded together to expose the iniquity of the laws and to procure their abolition, is energetically employed, and its public spirit and well-directed exertions cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the numerous body of farmers in England. Preliminary meetings, comprising many of the liberal members of the House of Commons, have already been held on the question; and next week, we understand, the committee will be organized, and an address from the National Anti-game-law Association will be issued. We need hardly say that in this new but desirable movement the names of Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Alex. Henry, Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Pusey, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. W. P. Wood, Mr. Alcock, Sir William Molesworth, and other well-known enemies of the Game-laws, appear on the committee; the chairmanship of which is very properly assigned to R. G. Welford, Esq., who so ably abridged the evidence adduced before the parliamentary committee obtained by Mr. John Bright, and whose thorough acquaintance with the subject peculiarly fits him for the duties of the office. Next week we shall be able to report fully as to the intended operations of the association; and in the meantime we would urgently request all friends of the movement to co-operate without delay, so that "the sinews of war" may be immediately obtained, and a death-blow at once be given to enactments which are a disgrace to our statute-book.—*London Mercury.*

EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM FRANCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The rumour of the abdication of the King of the French reached the House of Commons shortly after four o'clock, and of course it produced a good deal of excitement in the House. For some time after the rumour became known, knots of members assembled at the bar standing round Mr. Stuart Wortley, who appeared to be retailing the intelligence from one of the daily papers. Immediately that the curiosity of the hon. members assembled at the bar had been gratified, the portion of the paper containing the interesting piece of telegraphic news was torn out, and then handed up to the speaker. At this moment Sir R. Peel entered the House, and on taking his usual seat opposite the table, the slip was passed to him. The right hon. bart. thinking no doubt that it was an ordinary communication, allowed some minutes to elapse before he looked at it, but no sooner had he glanced over it than he hurried across the floor to the Treasury Benches, where Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston had just taken their seats, and handed the document to these two noble lords, who eagerly devoured its contents. The right honourable baronet held a short but evidently animated conversation with the two noble lords, and then returned to the Opposition. The stir and excitement which the news had created amongst hon. members did not subside till Lord Palmerston had answered the question of Mr. Milnes, and the House had entered upon the consideration of Mr. Hume's motion.

DEVIZES ELECTION.—On Friday the election of a representative in the room of Mr. Bruges, resigned in consequence of ill-health, took place in the Town-hall, Devizes. Col. Estcourt, being the only candidate, was proposed and seconded, and declared duly elected. He is a Conservative.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 1, Two o'clock.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.
OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION OF THE
REPUBLIC.

The following manifesto of the Provisional Government was read, amidst the acclamations of the populace, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, on Saturday:—

CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government of the republic calls upon the people as witnesses of the gratitude they feel for the sublime national concurrence which comes to accept these new institutions [loud applause from the crowd, and the National Guard].

The Provisional Government of the republic have none but the most happy news to announce to the people assembled.

Royalty is abolished.

The republic is proclaimed.

National ateliers for work are opened for workmen without hire [immense applause].

The army is now being reorganized. The National Guard joins the people in the most indissoluble manner, so as to re-establish order immediately, with that very hand which has just conquered liberty [fresh applause].

In short, gentlemen, the Provisional Government was desirous of offering you themselves the last decree they have deliberated on, and signed in this ever-memorable sitting, the abolition of the penalty of death in political matters [Bravo! Bravo!] It is the finest decree, gentlemen, which has hitherto been pronounced by the lips of a people on the morrow of their victory [Yes, yes]. It is the character of the French nation, which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of their Government [Yes! yes! Bravo!] We bear it to you. I am about to read it to you. There does not exist a more worthy homage to be presented to a people than the spectacle of their own magnanimity.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Monday, says:—"The business week began to-day. Nothing in the external aspect of Paris would indicate to an ordinary observer that things had undergone a change. The markets and the streets, the Boulevards and the passages, the gardens and the promenades, present severally their customary appearances. All tumult has ceased. The buzz of business is again heard. *Citoyens* and *Citoyennes* interchange salutes, uttering their new appellation with a tone more of pleasantry than of seriousness. Certainly the unanimity in adopting the new order of things, as well as the unmistakable satisfaction diffused by it, are most remarkable."

It will be seen from our summary of last night's Parliament that M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the representatives of the great Powers, announcing his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic, in which he notifies the peaceful intentions of the French nation. The note concludes by reminding the various nations that peace and liberty were born on the same day. The Pope's Nuncio has sent a friendly answer to this notification; but up to a late hour on Monday evening no answer had been sent by the representatives of the great Powers. Lord Normanby had a long interview with M. de Lamartine, and *La Presse*, which is the self-appointed semi-official organ of the Government, published a second edition, intimating that the result of the interview was of a nature to leave no doubt of the friendly dispositions of England.

The tone of all the journals is peaceful and moderate. The *National*, which may be regarded as the official organ of the Government, says that the republic will not assume an aggressive attitude:—

Shall we attack? That would be a capital fault; and thereby we would afford a pretext for all kinds of calumnies. The reminiscences of the past would be turned against us, our ambition would be pointed to, our spirit of conquest would be accused, the chord of national pride would be touched, and soon we should be misrepresented in the minds of the nations which are at present so much in favour of France, and so confident in her. The fatal dissensions which brought about the fall of the empire would be renewed, and the fraternity of nations would be broken.

But if Austria attack Italy, France would feel bound to assist the latter.

All the principal towns of the departments have sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government. At Lyons there have been serious disturbances, and a serious collision between the people and the troops, in which the troops had the upper hand. At Rouen there were also serious disturbances, and in that place the rage of the rioters appears to have been directed against the English workmen on the railway. In other places also there will no doubt be disturbances. At Bordeaux the republic was proclaimed without any disorder. The army was equally and similarly unanimous. At Toulouse, where a Legitimist expression was feared, the republic had been proclaimed with acclamation. The adhesion of all the provinces is no longer doubted.

All the leading sections of the Opposition in the Chamber have sent their adhesion to the Provisional Government. All the leading organs of the press have signified the same concurrence in the existing state of things.

The first Marshal who has given his adhesion to the republic is Marshal Bugeaud.

The banking-houses have all resumed business, headed by the Bank of France. That bank discounted 7,000,000 worth of paper on Saturday, and the Provisional Government has lodged in its coffers two hundred million of francs.

The disposition of the Northern Powers is considered very doubtful.

The Provisional Government has retarded the opening of the Bourses for a few days.

The hospital list shows that the number of wounded is 428, of whom 350 are civilians and 78 military.

There is not the slightest chance for the Napoleonists—or indeed any royalist party whatever.

On Monday funeral ceremonies were celebrated in

commemoration of the victims of the recent collision in all the churches of Paris. They were attended by the authorities and deputations of officers and soldiers of the National Guard.

THE LATE ROYAL FAMILY AND MINISTERS OF FRANCE.

The Duke de Nemours, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg (*née* the Princess Clementine of France) arrived in town shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday evening, from Dover. They were conveyed to the French Embassy in two of the Queen's carriages. The Duke de Nemours has his eldest child with him. The Duchess de Nemours, with three other children, left the Tuilleries *en route* for England at the same time with his Royal Highness, travelling by a different route, arrangements having been made to meet at a given point, but owing to some unfortunate accident, the Duchess did not succeed in keeping the appointment made, and her royal husband, with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, have accordingly crossed the channel alone, and in utter ignorance of the Duchess's fate.—The Duke de Nemours was almost immediately waited upon by Prince Albert, and shortly after by the Duke of Wellington. So narrow had been the escape of the royal party from the French capital that they were unable to bring with them any luggage. They are accompanied by a medical attendant and two men-servants only. He is much dejected.

The Duchess de Montpensier reached the French embassy on Monday. She was accompanied to this country by General Thierry, aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier, and M. de Lutpice, an attaché to the French Legation in Bavaria. Her royal highness is the perfect *beau idéal* of a Spanish beauty, rather *petite* in figure, but with a face of surpassing loveliness.

The visits of condolence to the royal fugitives by our aristocracy have been most unremitting and ostentatious. Yesterday there were nearly 400 calls, among them many of the principal members of the *corps diplomatique*.

A courier from Paris arrived at the embassy at half-past three, p.m., charged with despatches from the government of France. He was the bearer of a new seal of the republic of France. The Count de Jarnac has resigned his position, in consequence of which, his guests removed yesterday to the Belgian legation.

The Duke de Montebello, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and a member of the Cabinet under M. Guizot, arrived in London on Saturday.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, was supposed to have escaped towards the Belgian frontier, or the south of France, to pass into Italy.

STATE OF BELGIUM.—**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM CONCEDED.**—Advices from Brussels up to Monday night state that all was perfectly quiet both there and throughout Belgium. The news received from Paris, at Brussels, was only up to the 26th, and nothing had been heard of the ex-King or the royal family. There had been much excitement, but no outbreak. The Civic Guard had been called out. The muster had been most fully attended, and an address from the Burgomaster, to maintain order and the institutions of the people was received with unanimous cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" Belgium now has the advantage of a Liberal Ministry. At the meeting of the Chamber of Representatives, on Saturday, M. Rogier announced that he would bring in a bill for lowering to the minimum fixed by the constitution the qualification for being an elector; in other words a project of law for an extension of the franchise. M. Delahaye then asked him if he were prepared to lay before the House a bill for complete Parliamentary reform; amongst other measures, one declaring public functionaries ineligible to either chamber. M. Rogier, in a very temperate speech, declared that the question was an imprudent one under certain circumstances, and that the friends of the Cabinet and of order should rest satisfied with the concessions already announced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, COUNT DE PARIS, AND M. GUIZOT, AT JERSEY.—M. Guizot, General Lefevre, the Duchess of Orleans and her two children have, it is stated by the *Jersey Chronicle*, reached St. Helier. M. Guizot was disguised as a servant. They escaped from St. Malo in a trading vessel.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Nothing positive is yet known of the whereabouts of Louis Philippe. A letter from Dreux, in the *Union*, says:—"Louis Philippe arrived at the Château here on the 24th, at eleven in the evening. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating-houses of the town. He was accompanied by the ex-queen Marie Amélie and the Duke de Montpensier. He slept at the château, after having sent for the sub-prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment 'like Charles X.' He left the next morning in a hired carriage and by bye-roads for Vernon. It was said here that his passage through this latter town was not effected without obstacles." Another paper says the royal family were supposed to be secreted.

A correspondent of the *Sussex Advertiser* of yesterday states, that the late King of France had reached the Château d'Eu in safety. The writer of the letter resides in the immediate vicinity of the château. This statement favours the idea that the vessels just sent across from Newhaven may be made available for the escape of the aged monarch.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in answer to the Duke of Richmond, said that he had good reason for believing that the rumoured destruction of the India mail was false. He had M. Arago's authority for stating that it reached Paris on the 27th, and after some delay in that capital, for which neither the postal authorities nor the provisional government of France were responsible, it was forwarded on in the usual manner. M. Arago also stated that every effort would be made, he being now at the head of the postal department in France, to ensure the speedy and safe transit and delivery of letters passing into and through that country.

Earl GREY, in an explanatory speech, moved the second reading of the New Zealand Government Bill, which motion, after some observations from Lord STANLEY and the Earls of WALDEGRAVE and ST. GERMANS, was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. DEEDS reported, from the Lancaster election committee, that Mr. Gregson was not duly elected, and that the election was void on the ground of bribery, but not proved to have been practised with the knowledge of Mr. Gregson.

Viscount PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. MILNES, stated that he had that morning received from the Marquis of Normanby a copy of a communication addressed by M. Lamartine, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all the foreign ambassadors at Paris, announcing the appointment of a provisional government, which, however, would effect no alteration in the position of France towards her European allies: and that the Government of France entertained a loyal and sincere desire to maintain amicable relations with all those powers who, like France, were determined to respect the rights of nations. This sentiment was received by the House with loud cheers.

Colonel DUNNE moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working and efficiency of the Poor-law in Ireland. The motion was opposed by the Government, and, after a debate, was negatived by a majority of 64, the numbers being 165 to 101.

After some discussion on the motion of Mr. NEWDEGATE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the law and custom of different parts of the United Kingdom as between out-going and incoming tenants, and also as between landlord and tenant, in reference to unexhausted improvements or deterioration of land and premises occupied for agricultural purposes.

The nomination of the select committees on the estimates was postponed, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, until Friday next.

MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

RETRENCHMENT AND JUST TAXATION.

We are glad to observe that the amended budget of the Whigs is not likely to be accepted by the country—at least by the manufacturing districts. At a meeting of the committee which conducted the late election at Manchester, George Wilson, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Ald. WATKINS proposed the following memorial to the sitting members of the borough of Manchester:—

That this meeting views with great alarm the increasing expenditure of the country, which for several years has been gradually augmented by an insidious but progressive addition to the burdens of the people.

That notwithstanding the announced concession of her Majesty's ministers to withdraw the additional two per cent. upon the income-tax, this meeting is strongly of opinion that this impost is still most unjust and unfair in its pressure, and that it is altogether unconstitutional and inequitable to levy the same rate of taxation upon precarious income as upon that derived from landed property or realised capital.

That this meeting can recognise neither the justice nor necessity of exempting the privileged classes of Ireland from their share in the general taxation of the empire, but claims a firm and impartial application and equalization of all fiscal burdens, both in England and Ireland.

That this meeting, whilst strongly reprobating the injustice of taxing casual income in the same ratio with that from realised property, emphatically protests against any addition whatsoever to the taxes borne by the commercial, manufacturing, or industrious classes, so long as the possessors of landed estates are exempt from the payment of probate and legacy duties.

Mr. WATTS seconded the motion.

Mr. HADFIELD expressed his satisfaction that the French, in the present revolution, had conducted themselves with so much moderation, and said that so long as they continued to do so they would deserve the support and admiration of the world. His speech called forth three times three hearty cheers and one cheer more for the French; and his proposition, which was as follows, was added to the memorial before the concluding clause, and carried unanimously.

That the meeting further protests indignantly against the folly and extravagance of subjecting the people to the odious and demoralising system of militia enrolment, from the conviction that such a mode of increasing our military forces is most objectionable and utterly needless.

That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the members for this city, with an earnest requisition from the undersigned electors of Manchester, to oppose by every constitutional means the legislative adoption of any measures for increasing the already undue and extravagant expenditure of the country.

There was a strong expression of opinion against Mr. Gibson's votes on the window tax and the Kaffir war.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

The supply of foreign Wheat fresh in this week is pretty good, but of English Wheat and other grain very trifling. We have but little business doing on our market to-day; prices are, however, firmly maintained. The weather continues very wet and stormy.

The arrivals this week are—Wheat, English 760, foreign 5,900 qrs.; Barley, English 300 qrs.; Oats, English 380, Irish 1,290, foreign 3,500 qrs.; Flour, English 620 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

At the request of several correspondents we have adopted an alteration in the arrangement of the paper, which, we trust, will meet with general approval. In the present and future numbers, the advertisements will be printed in the first and last pages, instead of being arranged, as heretofore, at the end. The outer sheet will thus form a wrapper, which will prevent the paper from being soiled, and can be stripped off without injury when bound into a volume at the end of the year.

The article on "The History of a Church-rate" is postponed until next week, for want of room.

The Committee for Promoting an Extension of the Circulation of the "NONCONFORMIST" have transmitted per Post some Copies of this day's number, addressed, on a coloured wrapper, to Gentlemen in London and in the country, in the hope that they will immediately put them into the hands of those who may otherwise never see the Paper, and who, on a perusal, may be induced to become subscribers.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.

Committee Room, Horse-Shoe-Court,
February 29th, 1848.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1848.

SUMMARY.

WHEN we announced to our readers, in the Postscript of our last number, the *émeute* in Paris, occasioned by the decision of the Government to prohibit the proposed Reform Banquet, we little dreamt that it would be our duty this day to record results so stupendous as those which have since then been made known to the public. We feared that any struggle at that moment for an enlargement of political liberty must terminate disastrously for the people. A wily monarch, a stubborn and relentless minister, a well-feed and supple Chamber of Deputies, an immense army skilfully distributed, fortifications bristling with arms, and a seeming apathy amongst the influential classes of society in Paris, augured anything but success, we imagined, to the insurrectionary movements of masses of unarmed men. We were mistaken. Within twenty-four hours of the publication of our last remarks, the French Ministry resigned, the Orleans dynasty was overturned, Louis Philippe and his family were flying from the consequences of their own folly, and France was proclaimed a republic. A sketch of these events may not be uninteresting to our readers.

On Monday week last the conflict commenced in the Chamber of Deputies. It was probably then but a party struggle—a *sham* carried on, as shams have often been in this country, between Whig and Tory. A Cabinet Minister, in reply to a question put to him by Odillon Barrot, confirmed the rumour previously in circulation, that the Reform Banquet would not be suffered to take place. A meeting was held the same evening at Barrot's house, at which it was resolved to submit to the Government; and during the night the Ministers completed their military preparations. Tuesday opens ominously. There is hubbub in the city. Men *en blouse* assemble in front of the Chamber of Deputies. Menaces are hurled at unpatriotic legislators as they one after another arrived. *A bas Guizot!* is the fierce shout which rends the air, alternating with strains of the Marseillaise Hymn. The dragoons force the people back upon the Place de la Concorde, who, headed by two National Guards with drawn sabres, and joined by another column of citizens, march in procession towards the Boulevards. In the Chamber there are but few deputies. Guizot is there—"pale but confident." Barrot, too, with an act of impeachment. The Foreign Secretary, the soul of the Cabinet, "laughed immoderately" on reading the articles of accusation. The President rises abruptly without allowing the document to be read—and the Chamber breaks up. The discontent in the streets swells into formidable proportions. Windows of public buildings are smashed, and gates battered with paving-stones. The troops charge, but without inflicting wounds—the crowds give way but in good humour. There is laughter—but no dispersion of the mob. Presently affairs look rather more serious. Soldiers are struck with stones—some people receive sabre-cuts. An unsuccessful attempt or two is made to construct barricades—but night falls, and the *émeute* is adjourned.

Wednesday dawns—no subsidence of the popular groundswell. The National Guards exhibit symptoms of unwillingness to act against the

crowds—the very soldiers are saluted with the cry of *Vive la ligne*. Meanwhile, amidst much noise and vociferation, vehicles are overturned, iron railways converted into weapons, and barricades commenced. All this, with an exception or two, goes on as if in sport. Still there is laughter—charges by the cavalry—scampering of the people—and an instant return to their work. In the Filles du Calvaire, however, cannon are fired, and thirty or forty persons, amongst whom is the brother of Marshal Sebastiani, killed. At length the 3rd legion of the National Guard draw up, and declare for Reform. The Municipal Guard fix their bayonets and prepare to charge them. The movement is responded to by increased firmness—when M. Tétorix, a stockbroker, cries out to the Municipals, with electric energy and effect, "Respect the people." The arms are raised, and those who bore them march off. At noon, the sympathizing National Guards amount to 3,000—and other legions begin to follow their example. Things now look serious for ministers. The third legion of Nationals march straight to the Tuileries, followed by a concourse of people. The two ends of the street are occupied by a large military force, but there is no collision. The Colonel of the legion confers with General Jacqueminot, who bears the demands of the Nationals to the King. The issue is soon made known in the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministry are dismissed. Count Molé has been sent for. But the tumult in public places does not subside. There is a moment's lull produced by the news—but it does not last. Guards and people fraternize—pavements are torn up—barricade work still goes on. The King is too late in his concessions.

At ten o'clock the whole character of the struggle changes. In the Boulevards, opposite the Foreign Office, the soldiers stationed there to ensure Guizot's safety, provoked by some show of outrage, fire a volley upon the people, and kill many of them. Rage is uppermost. The dead bodies partly undressed are laid in an open cart, and, surrounded by torch-bearers, are moved on through the streets, amidst the low chants of the people "*Mourir pour la patrie*." They reach the National office, and burst out into a simultaneous and appalling shriek, "Vengeance." The night is wet—but all is now activity. Every tree in the Boulevards is felled. Cabs and omnibuses are seized—barricades rise at the corner of every street. Arms are sought. Military stores captured and distributed amongst the people. M. Thiers is now sent for by the King—for Count Molé can do nothing, and he and Barrot are entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

It is Thursday—the 24th of February—the news of the new administration is announced. Again too late. A proclamation comes out ordering the firing to cease. It is not heeded. The bills are torn down as soon as posted. No! this will not slake the thirst of vengeance. There is a movement upon the Tuileries—and there are cries of "*Plus de Bourbons*!"—the Guards vacate the palace. The people occupy it—destroy the furniture—carry away the throne—smash it to atoms. Before two o'clock, the King abdicates in favour of the Count de Paris, with the Duchess of Orleans as Regent. The Chamber of Deputies is still sitting. The mother and the royal child hasten to put themselves under the protection of the House. They are there—and deep emotions are stirred. Barrot advocates the regency—other Deputies have legal objections to it. Their deliberations do not last long. A tumult is heard in the passage—National Guards and armed citizens burst in, and take possession of the seats. The President indignantly retires with his royal charge—M. Dupont de l'Eure is forced into the chair. A provisional government is decided upon, and the members of it nominated, while cries of "*Vive la République*," arise on every hand.

The rest we must tell in few words. The King and all his family are fugitives. A republic has been proclaimed—tumult is subsiding—adhesions to the new Government are pouring in from all quarters. Consummate wisdom has been evinced. And everything bids fair hitherto for a strong administration founded upon primary principles. Paris has achieved deliverance for France—and, in the hour of her triumph displays wonderful self-command and moderation. The provinces, generally, accept the change—the army and the navy give in their pledge of acquiescence. A small measure of reform pertinaciously resisted has grown into a complete revolution. All has been done within a week—and we hear now of the reopening of the Banks, the resumption of trade, the reparation of mischief in the streets, activity in all the public offices, and as rapid a return to tranquillity as was the rush into insurrectionary frenzy. The nightmare has been thrown off by a spasmodic struggle, and the patient calms himself again to repose.

The manner in which the leading daily journals have commented upon the revolution in France, from its commencement to the present time, is a disgrace to public journalism, and deserves the reprobation of honest men. We do not refer to the tone

of the Protectionist organs. These we can, at least, understand. They can lay claim to some semblance of consistency in the advocacy of their views. But with the *Times* and its new ally—perhaps we should not be far wrong in saying its second self—it has been far otherwise. The articles of the leading journal during the week have been full of the grossest contradictions, misrepresentations, and falsehoods. With an utter disregard of consistency, the *Times* has skilfully adapted its articles so as, while events are evolving, it might be able to turn its denunciations against the weaker or unsuccessful party. At one time Louis Philippe and his Minister are represented as being compelled to take up a position "behind a hedge of bayonets," by reason of the unconstitutional violence of the Opposition. A day or two after, when "the miserable brawl" has assumed the importance of a revolution, the mad resistance of the King to the reasonable demands of the people is spoken of as the primary cause of the outbreak; and the journal which has been the notorious abettor of Guizot in all his schemes for strengthening the dynasty of his master at the expense of the liberty of the nation now turns round, and with mendacious effrontery asserts, "Such we have all along declared to be the character of that political fabric which M. Guizot has contributed so willingly a hand to establish." The *Morning Chronicle*, under its new management, follows in the same wake, deploring the fall of the late Prime Minister as a catastrophe to "the cause of constitutional liberty in France." Both journals have been convicted, by the vigilance of the *Patriot*, of inserting articles manifestly fabricated at Paris or the French Embassy, and both now strive to destroy the favourable impression which the noble bearing of the people and the vigour and moderation of the Provisional Government are calculated to create on this side of the channel, by mixing up the revolution with the designs of Socialists and Communists. Such wilful misrepresentations, although contradicted by their own correspondence, are calculated to prevent that cordial understanding between the two nations which each is desirous of cultivating and strengthening, and call for the indignant reprobation of the friends of peace and freedom.

On Monday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced to the House of Commons that, in deference to the universal feeling out of doors, Government had determined to abandon the proposed increase in the income-tax, but to continue the present income-tax of three per cent.—with all its injustice and inequalities—for three years. The deficiency, if any there be, is to be made up out of the balances in the Exchequer. This concession to public opinion comes, if we mistake not, too late. No such paltry and unstatesmanlike expedients for staving off a present difficulty, in order to avoid a reduction of expenditure, and an equitable readjustment of taxation, will now satisfy the country. It would have been easy enough for Ministers to have made up their present deficiency, even supposing no retrenchment could be made, by readjusting the public burdens so that property might bear its fair share of taxation. But no—the landed interest is all-powerful in the Legislature, and nothing must be done to promote its enmity. Present difficulties must, therefore, in accordance with Whig policy, be staved off by inflicting injustice on the weaker party. Anything but straightforward justice between the different classes of society! Again, therefore, are the middle classes to be sacrificed to the exigencies of Whig statesmen. Will they submit to this? We think not. The vigorous agitation of the past week, which, for earnestness and universality, is almost unexampled in the history of public movements, will not be laid by any such temporary arrangements. Thus much may be gathered from the debate of Monday night, from the tone of the daily press, and still more from the resolute attitude of the people. "If there is any point upon which the people have a right to dictate to the Government, it is on the subject of taxation," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We trust the public will at once exercise this right. The consideration of the subject is postponed until Friday, by which time, we hope, Lord John Russell will have found that the country will be satisfied with nothing short of a very large reduction of our expenditure, and a complete and equitable readjustment of the national burdens. It is only necessary for electors to represent their wishes, in the most effectual manner, to their representatives, and the thing is done.

The remaining Parliamentary proceedings of the week do not demand any lengthened comment. On Wednesday, Mr. Anstey's attack upon Lord Palmerston's foreign policy was concluded, but the reply of the noble lord was cut short by the adjournment of the House. Such an ill-advised and intemperate assault upon the Foreign Secretary's character is not likely to do him much harm. But, happily, the noble lord has far more formidable opponents to deal with, whose influence with the country is far greater than his own. We trust in the present critical state of continental

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NONCONFORMIST

affairs, he will take to heart the emphatic warning of Mr. Cobden on Monday night, and the manner in which it was applauded by the House:—

"I would add, however, that I make the remarks with regret, I do believe that, unless the people of this country take this question into their own hands, there is danger of our being involved in a war with France. I believe that if it be left to a foreign Minister, or to the clubs and coteries of London, and if the spirit manifested in this House be to look to the state of France, as an excuse for expense, the people of this country will be led, step by step, first to alienation, then to a dispute, and ultimately to a collision, and we may then be involved in a war, the fruits of which will be similar to those—viz., debt and heavy taxation—which resulted from the last lengthened hostilities [hear, hear]. I therefore take this opportunity, and I do not hesitate to avow my opinion, of calling on the country to be aware of what is impending if they do not take the matter into their own hands. We are not going to war with France again to maintain despotic powers in any part of the world" [cheers].

On Thursday, Lord Duncan renewed his motion for the abolition of the Window-duties. Of course the attempt was unsuccessful, but the tone of the debate affords a tolerably sure indication that the odious impost will not much longer remain unrepaid. Possibly the present session may, if the people are firm in their demands, witness its extinction.

It is as yet too early to learn with any precision what effect the French revolution will produce upon other continental nations. That it will shake Europe to its centre may be regarded almost as certain, nor is it unlikely that it will lead to the downfall of arbitrary power in Italy, Austria, Spain, and Portugal.

FRENCH LESSONS FOR ENGLISH STATESMEN.

RETRIBUTION, swift, sudden, crashing like a thunderbolt in a summer evening's tempest—fearful retribution has overtaken them—both the master and his man—the tyrant and his tool—Louis Philippe and Guizot. A flash of popular indignation has smitten the keystone of the arch of European despotism, and in a moment has shivered it to atoms. An inexorable will, a hundred thousand soldiers, a circle of fortifications, all the deadly instruments of war in abundance, a Chamber of Deputies crammed with servile placemen, a House of Peers equally subservient, the *prestige* of seventeen years' supremacy, craft almost superhuman, backed by talent rivalling the craft—why, the outraged rights of human nature have laughed them all to scorn. It was but a week, a short week since, that we witnessed with no wonder, but with many misgivings, the cool assumption, by an unarmed rabble, of an insurrectionary attitude. To-day we have to record a sceptre broken, a dynasty overturned, and a nation realizing its claim to the right of self-government. France has achieved a revolution—may she have wisdom to turn it to account!

We know not that the world has witnessed, during the last half century, a more impressive moral spectacle—a more sublime illustration of the inherent impotence of wrong. Louis Philippe, nursed in troublous times—tutored by stern events, which exiled him from the country of his birth—familiar, from personal observation, with the advantages which a people derive from free institutions—was conducted by a too confiding nation, over the scattered but visible ruins of an ancient dynasty, to a constitutional throne. The high commission entrusted to him was to perfect the development of national freedom in harmony with social order. With many professions of integrity, he accepted the trust of a people's hopes. The authority committed to him had been purchased with the blood of many a political victim and martyr. Hundreds of men had given their lives a sacrifice to secure the precious jewel which he was appointed to keep.

With a smiling brow and a base heart, he took the guardianship of a prize which it was his secret purpose to destroy. From the moment that his fingers clutched a Crown, his sordid selfishness conceived the project of amassing power in the hands of his family by filching one after another those rights which he had sworn to preserve to his subjects intact. Stealthily, but steadily, did he set himself to the prosecution of his despicable enterprise. No villany which appeared safe came amiss to him. Deliberately, and with fatal perseverance, he breathed the taint of corruption over the entire surface of political society in France, and saw without shame, without remorse, nay! with the glee of self-gratulation, the leprosy which he had communicated gradually overspread the national character. To drive out of his domains every semblance even of pure patriotism—to throttle the public press—to debauch the constituency—to play off, one against another, the pretensions of ambitious and hollow Statesmen—to excite the fiery passions of his people, and, when he had made them work his purposes, to soothe them into rest by fulsome flattery—to lay waste Algeria—to destroy Tahiti—to plot misery and shame for the young Queen of Spain—to ruin the prospects of Greece—to

mystify, and finally betray all nations whose trust he had contrived to elicit—this is but a rough outline, sketched from memory, of this hoary-headed Bourbon's career in pursuit of family aggrandisement. And whatever his baseness attempted, his fortune seemed to smile upon. "Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?" Fool! while the word is yet in thy mouth, the voice from Heaven is in thine ear—"The kingdom is departed from thee."

What is the secret of the sudden fall of the King of the French? How happens it that all his plans are blasted in a moment, and that the great strength he had drawn about his throne was not available in the hour of his trial? The answer is easy, direct, satisfactory—his ends were selfish, and his means unjust. Physical force is nothing when it has to encounter moral execration—the execration of a whole people. Tyrants forget in the hour of their pride how true it is that, "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just"—and the edge of the sword, they suppose, will cut as deep when wielded by oppression as when handled by patriotism. Nothing, however, is permanently strong against right. Truth may be often depressed, but can never be destroyed.

It will be well if our aristocracy, and that class of statesmen who represent them, give heed to the solemn warning rung in their ears by last week's occurrences. There is a cruelty, and its silent but sure appeal to heaven for retribution, attaching to their *system* of rule, as well as to that of Louis Philippe. Their resolute denial of justice to the people, their extravagant expenditure increasing with every year, their stupid disregard of public opinion, the selfishness of their main objects, and the tyranny of the means to which they resort, are laying up against them, and against their mode of government, an amount of popular discontent which it will be unsafe to brave. They might be strong in the affections of the people—opposed to them, all seeming strength is but real weakness. When the day of trial comes, mercenary might will avail them nothing. Let them beware how they trifle with a nation's welfare! The gourd, in the shadow of which they rejoice, may even now be nourishing the worm appointed to destroy it.

MILITARY DESPOTISM AS THE CHILD OF REVOLUTION.

It appears to be in the nature of all violent and bloody revolutions to re-create that against which their energy has been directed, and the temporary destruction of which they have achieved. From the ashes of revolutionary frenzy has arisen, in every age of the world, military despotism. Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, Bonaparte, each exercised despotic power after devoting themselves to the overthrow of tyranny and the establishment of democratic institutions. To say that the dominion of these men was wise and beneficent does not alter the fact, which remains in all its strangeness and apparent contradiction. They fought against arbitrary power until they had elevated themselves to the throne, and then became the very personification of that despotism which they had before denounced.

To say, however, that on this account these revolutions were the mere result of frenzy, and effected no good object, would be to miss the truth; the very contrary, indeed, is proved in each of the instances we have named, by the character of the men who then became the possessors of absolute power. The French nation after the revolution would never have submitted to the rule of such men as those by whom they were governed before that event. Had Louis the Fifteenth with his abominable sensuality, or Louis the Sixteenth in his amiable imbecility, attempted to ascend the throne of their fathers, there would have been but small chance of success for them. In like manner had Cromwell's character been of the same stamp as his predecessor's, he would, in all probability, have shared his fate; if, indeed, he had ever risen into eminence at all. Neither is it to be supposed that the Romans, after tasting the sweets of freedom during the time of the republic, would have tolerated the Tarquins on the Imperial Throne. In each case the idea of good government had been inscribed on the minds of men in letters of blood; the standard of fitness for supreme power was no longer mere descent, but undoubted excellence; men had advanced centuries in knowledge during years of strife; they were no longer slaves of custom, but free-thinking, rational men.

Another peculiarity of the despotism arising out of revolution is, that it is not lasting; it may, indeed, exist for a considerable time, in consequence of the reaction from anarchy to order, and the shrinking of men's minds from the re-enactment of the deeds of horror fresh in the memory of all; but this will give way to the one grand thought which the revolution has sent home to the bosom of every man, the idea, namely, of political equality and civil liberty; and as sure as arbitrary measure are obstinately persisted in, so sure will

their promoters become the victims to that spirit of freedom which, once aroused, can never be suppressed. Julius Cæsar became a despot, and perished; while, during the reign of his successor, Rome began to decline, and, ere long, came to decay. England submitted to the absolute but wise dominion of Cromwell, but kicked against despotic government when wielded by the weak hands of Charles II., and rejected it for ever in the reign of his successor. France declared to the world, in the glorious three days of 1830, that tyranny should no more be permitted to gain a durable footing there, and, while we write, is engaged in defeating the brief and impotent attempt which has since been made to subvert her liberties and subdue her people.

In proof of the justice of our position, we cannot refrain from quoting a paragraph from the "History of Civilization in Europe," written by the very man whose tyrannical measures have gone so far towards producing the present commotion in France, namely, by the *doctrinaire* Guizot. Speaking of the reign of Louis XIV. he says:—

"We here discover the incorrigible evil, and the inevitable effect of absolute power. It was simply because the government had no other principle than absolute power, and rested on no other basis, its decay was sudden and deserved. The essential deficiency of France under Louis XIV., was the want of institutions, of independent political bodies, subsisting by themselves, capable of spontaneous action, and of offering resistance. The will and the action of central power are what appear in fullest force at that epoch. The government was great, brilliant, and most potent, but without roots. Free institutions are not only the guarantees of wisdom and justice, but also of the durability of governments. There is no system that can have a prolonged existence otherwise than by means of institutions. Under the reign of Louis XIV., power, as well as liberty, lacked the essential safeguard of institutions. Thus did the government promote its own decay. Political habits cannot exist without independence. He alone who feels his own strength is capable either of serving power, or of resisting it. Energetic characteristics disappear with the loss of independence, and dignity of mind can be sustained only by the sacredness of rights."

Strange to say, these are the noble sentiments of a man who by his recent policy has brought disaster upon his country, and disgrace upon himself. Deaf to the lessons of history, and callous to the dictates of reason and of justice, he and his master have violated the constitution which the latter was called to the throne to sustain, and trifled with the liberties which they should have defended. That independence and those sacred rights of which he speaks so eloquently have been the marks at which his legislation has aimed, to overwhelm and to destroy them; but in the attempt he has been hurled from power amid the execrations of his fellow-countrymen, and the Citizen-king has made a ridiculous exit from the scene of his apostasy and his grasping ambition.

It would not be difficult to speculate on the future destinies of the French people. They have passed through all the gradations of revolutionary strife, have tasted of the bitterness of aristocratic oppression, military despotism, and enervating centralization. They have submitted to the crucible and will come forth from the furnace purified, and ready for the impression of the glorious institution of liberty. Tyranny may revive, but will not endure; freedom may relax, but will never die. The blood of the thousands of martyrs to the great cause of human enfranchisement has not been shed in vain; their descendants still live to carry out their principles and vindicate their names—to

"Snatch from the ashes of their sires
The embers of their former fires;
And he who in the strife expires,
Will add to theirs a name of fear,
That tyranny shall quake to hear."

RECEPTION OF ROYAL CULPRITS.

WE have arranged society, or it has grown up in false forms or upon false assumptions. Why, else should the removal or dismissal of a King create bloodshed any more than the removal of a Minister? It is because the prerogative in one case is recognised, and the just sovereignty of the people is not admitted in the other. No rightly constituted mind but must deeply regret the loss of five hundred lives from this great error; and there will be plenty, as society is now organized, to lament and magnify the evil; but had there been a battle led on or induced by royal heads, sacrificing some forty thousands in the same time, and enabling the successful destructionists to dispose of the destiny and happiness of millions, without reference to their national or social feelings, or their natural or civil rights, it would have been called "Glory;" *Te Deums* would have been sung, and the misery would have been lacquered over by false glosses and verbal ensigns. We read of express messengers being sent, and of Prince Albert going to receive and welcome the royal family of France, or part of it. No one can find fault with the generous feelings which may lead to offers of individual kindness in misfortune; we trust, however, that pains will be taken to distinguish these acts as the acts of individual kindness, and not to allow them to be taken as the

act of this country welcoming those who have expelled for conspiring against the liberty of their own, and that we shall have no secret service money applied to their maintenance because they have been unsuccessful in opposing themselves to the wishes of the people of France.

It was a sound and important distinction made by the French people after the French revolution, and circumstances had compelled them to submit to a military usurper, that they called him "Emperor of the FRENCH," and not Emperor of France—the chief officer of the people, and not the possessor of the country; and it is gratifying to see that they understand how to work out the distinction. They have a right to put down a mere personal chief, when, as far as mere words go, it would not be so plain when the idea of property was associated with the office, and, in some degree, implied in the title. Nothing, we are persuaded, will so soon diminish the respect now felt for royalty in England as the manifestation of sympathy for the renegade who commenced his royal career by professions of the highest respect for the liberty of the French, and proceeded subtly and covertly to uproot their liberties, and fortify their capital against themselves.

ENGLISH TENANT-RIGHT.

THE English farmer ought, by this time, to be fully satisfied that his future success will depend solely upon his own skill and energy. The last lingering hope of protection has disappeared. None but the short-sighted and idle desire a return to the old system. The false buttresses which sustained a falser hope have been swept away, and left behind them the single but fertile resources of industry and enterprise. Under these circumstances, it would indeed have been provoking had not the tenant farmer seriously pondered his true position. Severe pressure ever compels us to take a vivid glance at our real condition. We are glad, therefore, through whatever process, that this important section of the community are beginning to take a manly view of their whereabouts, and themselves discover, what others have long understood, that their landlord relationships are in many respects little better than a miserable serfdom.

Upon the supposition which is widely entertained, that the general rental of land in this country will not be materially lowered by the repeal of the corn laws, it is obvious, that the farmer, to thrive under existing things, must make the very best of his soil. His hope lies in increased production. A practical philosophy must plough, and an enlightened system sow, in order to produce a generous harvest. In a word, unless his right as a tenant become truly defined and safely guaranteed, the ever-rapacious landlord will swallow up all future outlay in his capacious maw.

Practically, and to a very great extent, the English farmer is at the present moment a mere tenant-at-will. He can be thrown upon his back at any time by a six months' notice to quit. It matters not what capital has been invested in the soil—what personal sacrifices have been made to enhance the property—what prudence, care, and labour, have been expended—the landlord, at this short and cruel notice, can, and frequently does, eject his tenant without one single farthing of remuneration! What is this but arrant semi-feudalism? Who does not see that an unjust and arbitrary power like this, not merely depresses the pecuniary, but the mental and moral energies of the tenant. It is difficult to estimate the immense amount of mental thralldom, and its degrading concomitants, induced by such a state of things. But this is not all. The intelligent tenant has other ills wherewith to conflict. Disposed as he may be to venture a spirited outlay upon the soil, he is vexatiously restricted and worried by an old cut and dried scheme of cropping. This must be done after the fashion and prejudice of a great noodle, although a great landholder. The whole system is tight-laced by a stupid agreement. In a very early stage of proceedings it is discovered that the landlord is determined "to do what he will with his own," and to make the poor tenant do what he does not like with his own. Further. Imagine that all this is meekly borne, then it is speedily found that grass-land, which has been useless for years, must not be broken up—that timber, injurious to the crops, cannot be removed—and that those sad depredators, in the shape of partridges, pheasants, and hares, must not be destroyed. Now a condition of things like this, which if not universally prevalent, yet operating to a serious extent, is clearly sufficient to paralyze the most enterprising and sagacious husbandry.

Wherein lies the remedy? The disease is sufficiently notorious. Tenants, if required to sustain present rents through an increased cultivation of the soil, must have awarded to them—a safe tenure, covering such a space of time as shall indemnify the outlay of capital—that mode of culture which best suits the soil, unfettered by landlord prejudices—upon quitance, a fair remuneration for unexhausted improvements—and the repeal of the game laws. The speedy adoption of such reasonable and righteous demands would give a new and

healthy impulse to our native tillage. The age of real farming would then commence. The latent and all but boundless capacity of soils would be elicited. The last links of feudalism would be burst asunder; and ransomed agriculture, walking arm-in-arm with liberated commerce, would smile complacently upon their teeming and happy children.

This consummation, however, will not be easily or willingly attained. We counsel the tenant farmers not to sleep upon the smiling promises of landlords in this direction. They must, as a body, organize, and accomplish it for themselves. Present degradation ought largely to tutor them. Their children must be educated to a better servitude than their sires. Earnestness should immediately embody itself in acts. Let this course be wisely and perseveringly taken, and future victory is certain—a triumph that will introduce the happy era of a true agricultural prosperity in the midst of this great commonwealth.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The *Daily News* thus briefly expresses the general feeling relative to the deposition of Louis Philippe:—

The fall of Louis Philippe from the throne of July, and his exit from the Tuilleries in a *Brougham*, is an event which, however momentous, will be welcomed with contented laughter by perhaps three-fourths of mankind. With some, the exultation will be keener: whilst fears of the future will with others overshadow anything like satisfaction. But the whole rise and rule of Louis Philippe is so like a fable, and the close at once so pregnant and so just, that we can conceive it written in letters of gold, and put into every child's hand, in order to teach how disloyalty in a prince cannot prosper, how cunning overreaches itself, and how retribution, though tardy, overtakes not merely the knave in rags, but him in royal robes. French history will indeed be rich in examples: Louis XVI., Napoleon, Charles X., Louis Philippe—feebleness, audacity, bigotry, craft,—all rejected. Is France like the ancient kingdom of the Jews, for which so many men and races were tried and found unworthy, that it was the will of Providence to leave them a republic?

The *Examiner*, in its own polished and sententious style, does equal justice to the late monarch and his minister:—

There is, not one group or class of intelligent men in Europe, that will not have received with some pleasure, in the midst of all the anxiety created, intelligence of the signal discomfiture of all the scheming, building, bribing, tyrannizing, and diplomatizing of Louis Philippe. The unparalleled success of the low cunning of this Prince caused many actually to doubt of the justice and equity which away the fortunes of the world: Liberty seemed, from what he had made it, a thing invented merely to be duped. Truth, said to have taken refuge in the breasts of princes, had evidently done so in this instance to be smothered by hypocrisy and deceit. Ambition itself, that redeeming vice of the great, was in him but a miser's clutching of gold, a tradesman's flinging of a crown, not for its glories, but for its jewels and its weight in goldsmiths' scales. Such is the idol that seemed to have so firmly fixed itself on the summit of French empire that the combined force of Europe might not shake, and which, nevertheless, the mere adjournment of a dinner party has unseated and driven from its place with ignominy. How courts and aristocrats will chuckle at seeing a king made by the people, as unceremoniously unmade. How democracies will rejoice at seeing him, who so persecuted them at home and abroad, the victim of popular force. How poets and moralists will build their theme thereon, exclaiming that hope, justice, and retribution are still extant in the world below.

Our contemporaries, in judging of these events, put M. Guizot in front, and constitutionally exempt the late King from trial. One lauds M. Guizot as a noble example of the stoic and Conservative statesman. Another stigmatizes him as the austere and unbending tyrant, who has strained the muscles of authority to cracking, and uncovered to nakedness the majesty of the throne. We cannot but take a totally different view of M. Guizot, whose great characteristic strikes us not to have been audacity but weakness, and who, for the sake of retaining power, delivered himself up to be the instrument of schemes the very opposite of what his own disposition and his own wisdom would have devised. M. Guizot spent a long, an active, and influential life, in furthering the development and defending the principles of constitutional freedom; and throughout the same period his energies and labours were devoted to binding together the moral and material force of the two great constitutional countries. In the service of Louis Philippe he not only forgot, but turned his back upon, both the one and the other. Although not succeeding to power until anarchy and revolutionary and republican ideas had declined, he still was made to wield that power, in domestic administration, as a mere minister of police; bent on repressing where nothing was left to repress, and to retrograde to weak ground when the strong ground was actually under his feet. Such was not naturally M. Guizot's nature or his philosophy, but he subjected his high intellect to the exigency and dictation of a meaner one. In foreign policy, the biographer of M. Guizot will have the same tale to tell. Eager to make France and England march abreast in the face of despotic Europe, M. Guizot was led astray from that noble thought, and betrayed into the vile family intrigue of filching the Spanish crown against the spirit of fair accord, and against the letter of royal prerogatives solemnly uttered. Once tricked into being an accomplice of this scoundrelly act, M. Guizot abandoned altogether his better principles and nature, and became in home and in foreign affairs the mere instrument of his royal master's will. Until Louis Philippe had thus broken Guizot's spirit to complete subservience, he had a horror of employing men of genius. Guizot was the first of that stamp whom he mastered; and he would have kept so valuable an instrument, no doubt, to the very last.

But Guizot's talents inspired the King with too much confidence, and the King's confidence rendered Guizot too bold, until their combined imprudence provoked the shivering of the spell on which the power of both rested.

OVER-GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION.

The *Economist*, in a timely article, calls attention to the fact, that if the people of England will have or allow Government meddling with all their affairs, they must have heavy taxation:—

We know not that we can illustrate the whole case more appropriately than by referring to the factory act. By the instrumentality chiefly of some demagogues, and some quasi benevolent persons, studious only of promoting their own objects, the Legislature and the Ministers were induced to assent to that act. The concurrent testimony of the masters and workmen, of factory inspectors and magistrates, demonstrate that it is injurious to all the parties it interferes with. It does no good whatever, and it does a great deal of harm. If the gentlemen and noblemen who procured the act could be made to pay the expense it causes, they would probably form the same opinion of it; but they escape that, and the cost of the nuisance has to be defrayed out of public taxation. The amount is not indeed much, about twelve thousand or fifteen thousand pounds a-year; but it clearly establishes the principle we wish to enforce—that *laissez faire* has a double merit. It saves men from the annoyance of a bad law, and it saves the public from taxation. A portion of the taxation of which the public now complain, goes to pay similar expenses to those incurred by the factory act, and it is made necessary by the Government and the Legislature departing from the principle of *laissez faire*. They do what they ought not, and they make the people pay heavily for their destructive industry.

Our whole system abounds with evidence to illustrate these principles. It pleased the colonial office, for example, to frame a constitution for New Zealand in great haste in 1846; this session it has been found necessary to suspend that constitution. All the labours of the colonial office connected with this subject, which have been at least valueless, if not injurious, cost the country money, and are paid for, like the expense of the factory act, out of the taxation. Lord Palmerston, to take another illustration, has, unnecessarily for the interests of Great Britain—indeed, very much to the injury alike of its reputation and its wealth—interfered in the domestic dissensions of Portugal, and brought no inconsiderable odium on the British name. He has done the public a double injury, and for doing that we must pay for a fleet to do it, at the rate, probably, of upwards of half a million a year. Or take the law which the noble lord persists in maintaining for capturing Brazilian vessels engaged in the slave trade and confiscating them. That law prevents a commercial treaty with Brazil; it exposes our trade to difficulties, and our subjects resident in Brazil to hardships; it is actually ruining our trade with that country, and, at the same time, a very considerable sum is taken from the public by the taxes required to maintain cruisers and tribunals in order to carry that law into execution. Or they are forced to pay by taxation for the ruin of their trade. So, running through the different branches of the public service, taking the various public offices, or looking at actual duties performed by our army and our navy, we shall find a great many of them needless, a great many of them very injurious, and all of them are paid for by taxation, now become an intolerable burden. *Laissez faire*, then, has the great merit, independently of its many other merits, of sparing the community much unnecessary taxation.

A remarkable illustration of the above principle of centralization is furnished in the Health of Towns Bill now before the House of Commons. The insidious and dangerous provisions of this measure are unmasked in the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday last, under the heading—

BILL FOR NULLIFYING MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Our vigilant contemporary thus remarks upon the principle of the bill, as illustrated by the details:—

This principle is, to place the entire control of local sanitary regulations throughout the country in the hands of a general board of health, consisting of five members, and sitting constantly in London; the board to depend for the knowledge on which its decisions respecting particular localities are to be based, almost wholly upon the reports of superintending inspectors of its own appointment, and unconnected with the districts affected by those decisions. In general character, therefore, the bill bears a striking resemblance and conformity to the New Poor-law; most probably issuing from the same mint, and bearing the impress of the same author. The local instruments of this general board are to be, in corporate towns, a selected number of members of the town council; in other places, boards elected by the ratepayers. With sanitary matters no member of any corporation but those selected as above-named is henceforth to interfere: if he can find other occupation in the police department, he is at liberty to do so; if not, he, and his colleagues similarly circumstanced, in the event of their being of an active turn, must make work for themselves. But not only is a distinction thus drawn at the very outset between one portion of each municipal body and the rest of its members—it is drawn in order that those who are nominated to constitute the local board of health may, by virtue of such appointment, lose their independence of action. Once installed in office, like the Doges of Venice, they are to be the ostensible doers of whatever is done in their neighbourhood, in pursuance of the Bill for the Promotion of Public Health; but a council of five, seated in Somerset-house, will supervise all their measures, thwart them as it pleases, and if it seem good in its sight, even instruct her Majesty's Attorney-General at the public cost to file an information against them for disobedience to orders from head-quarters. There is not one single act of importance which the local board of health can perform without leave from Somerset-house, or whatever other residence the general board may select for itself.

Let us establish the justice of these strictures by a few examples. Clause 28, with great liberality, places all public sewers and drains "entirely under the management and control of the local Boards of Health;" but clauses 29 and 30, with equal distrust, forbid the local boards to undertake necessary repairs or alterations of sewers and drains, or to fix upon a spot where there contents may

ultimately be collected, unless the approval of "the said General Board"—a set of people with no local knowledge whatever to guide them—shall have been obtained in that behalf.

By clauses 33 and 34, the Local Board is invested with a power to require that new buildings shall only be erected with a provision of certain conveniences: clause 35 allows an appeal to the General Board, which may overrule the decision in any particular case of the Local Board.

Clauses 53, 54, 55, and 56, grant to the latter body extensive powers with respect to that underground system of network which is formed of gas and water pipes, the alteration of street levels, and the purchase of premises for the improvement of streets; but all this, even down to the setting back of an obtrusive shop front by a few feet, is to be "with the consent of the General Board."

Is a Local Board anxious to provide for the inhabitants whom it represents the benefit of "a place of public resort and recreation" (see clause 57), or even to afford a new cistern or pump to the dwellers in this or that district (see clause 63)? It may be done; but—only "with the approval of the General Board of Health."

Clause 70 renders it lawful for a Local Board, "with the consent of the said General Board," to purchase lands, &c., and 71 empowers them to engage in contracts for work to be done in compliance with the provisions of this measure; but—will it be believed?—"before any contract of the value of £200 is entered into by the said Local Board," it shall be "submitted, along with plans, estimates, &c., to the General Board of Health; and no such contract which is not sanctioned by the Board shall be entered into."

THE INCOME-TAX.

A PRECEDENT FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In 1822, the expenditure for the army, navy, and ordnance, was £13,749,437, the lowest point to which it had been reduced at any period, during the present century. From that point, however, it gradually rose for several years, the naval and military authorities in the House of Commons having persuaded Government that "national honour" and "national safety" required an increase of our warlike armaments.

In consequence of these efforts, the expenditure had advanced to £16,707,601 in 1826—an increase of nearly three millions sterling in four years. In the following year a slight reduction took place, but not enough to satisfy the popular demand for economy and retrenchment, which began to manifest itself about that period in a temper not to be trifled with. In deference to these demands, Mr. Robert Peel brought forward a motion on the 15th of February, 1828, to the following effect:—

That a select committee be appointed, to inquire into the state of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom; and to consider and report to the House what further regulations and checks it may be proper, in their opinion, to adopt for establishing an effectual control on all charges incurred in the receipt, custody, and application of the public money; and what further measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the public expenditure, without detriment to the public service.

Several reports from that Committee were presented to the House, the general tenor of which must have been of a very economical nature, if we may judge from the extent to which retrenchment was carried during the next few years. How boldly those reductions were made will be evident to any one who compares the following statement of the expenditure for the army, navy, ordnance and miscellaneous services in 1827 with what was expended for the same purposes in 1835:—

1827.....	£25,560,446
1835.....	15,884,649

Decrease..... £9,675,797

—Daily News.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE CHURCH PARTY.—A meeting of the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Essex, convened by the High Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition, was held at Chelmsford, on Thursday, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature against the Jewish Disabilities Bill. About 4000 persons were present. A temporary hustings was erected upon some waggons ordered for the purpose, and here we observed, on each side of the Sheriff, Samuel Gurney, Esq., Samuel Courtauld, Esq., Captain Western, W. Hardcastle, M.P., Sir Edward Buxton, M.P., Bowyer Smyth, Esq., D. W. Wire, Esq., Ebenzer Clarke, Esq., Mr. C. Reed, Mr. E. F. Lumley, Mr. J. Forster. The High Sheriff (Mr. W. C. Marsh) presided. Mr. Bowyer Smyth proposed that a petition from the county of Essex be presented to the House of Lords, praying their lordships not to allow the Jewish Disabilities Bill to pass into a law. The Hon. and Rev. H. Bertie seconded the motion. Mr. S. Courtauld then came forward and proposed as an amendment,—"That this meeting rejoices in the opportunity thus afforded for expressing to Her Majesty's Ministers its gratitude for having introduced the Bill for the removal of all civil disabilities affecting persons of the Jewish persuasion, and the meeting trusts that the legislature will give its assent to the measure. Mr. Holt White seconded the amendment, which was carried by about one hundred to one, amidst loud applause. The High Sheriff, for some unknown reason, declined to put the question of a petition in favour of the measure. Sir Edward Buxton then moved a vote of thanks to the chair in a very unsatisfactory speech. He apologized for his indecision and non-voting on the first reading of the Bill, and explained that he now supported it. Mr. Wise seconded the motion, which was supported by Captain Weston. Major Beresford commenced a furious attack upon the Jews, but was wheeled off in his wagon amidst roars of laughter. The motion was carried, and the crowd dispersed.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE MONSTER MOTION.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. ANSTAY moved for certain papers and returns connected with the Foreign-office, and continued his speech, interrupted on a former occasion, against Lord Palmerston. He condemned the whole of the noble lord's foreign policy. Poland he had sacrificed by an unworthy truckling to Russia—Italy he had surrendered, bound hand and foot, into the hands of Austria—he had destroyed the independence of Cracow by preventing a British diplomatic agent from being sent there. The hon. member then condemned the noble lord's policy with regard to Turkey, from whose weakness Russia had derived aggrandisement by his connivance in the treaty of Adrianople—with regard to Egypt, Mehemet Ali, and the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi—with regard to his treatment of Mr. Urquhart, upon whose talents as a diplomatist the hon. member passed a warm eulogy—with the noble lord's treachery towards Circassia—his apathy upon the seizure by the Russians of the "Vixen"—and with other acts of omission and commission, by which he had transferred to Russia the dominions of independent princes and nations. He also charged the noble lord with having made on all these various subjects false statements to Parliament and to his Sovereign, and with having incurred thereby the guilt of high treason. He then severely censured Colonel Duplat, who had exposed the fabrication descriptive of the incredible tortures said to have been inflicted on the nuns of Minsk, and Mr. Fonblanque, the brother of the late editor of the *Examiner*, and now Consul in Serbia, as mere tools and agents of the noble lord. He then justified the conduct of the French, and condemned the conduct of the English Government towards Turkey in 1840; after which he exclaimed against the policy pursued in the Spanish marriages, defending the conduct of Louis Philippe, and arraigning that of the British Cabinet, the noble lord having, when his purpose was to establish a ground of discord with France, taken his ground upon the treaty of Utrecht with the full knowledge that every word he uttered was false.

THE SPEAKER: Order! Order!

Mr. ANSTAY said he was making charges against the noble lord; and, if he used strong expressions, he did so not by way of invective, but of distinct accusation.

THE SPEAKER: To justify the language the hon. and learned member had used, he must not content himself with a simple motion for papers, but must conclude with a motion of a much graver character as against the noble lord [hear].

Mr. ANSTAY submitted to the decision of the Chair with all respect. The reason he made a motion for papers was because he feared that, if he made a motion of a graver character in the first instance, he might be overthrown on a point of form. The hon. member then attacked the conduct of the Foreign Secretary in reference to Persia and Afghanistan, indirectly accusing him of having committed forgeries for the purpose of misleading Parliament as to the intentions and dispositions of the Afghans. He likewise charged him with having involved Mexico in war with the United States, for the purpose of adding one more slaveholding state, Texas, to the Union. He then attacked the slave-trade treaties, and contended that, by their agency, the noble lord had interrupted our friendly relations with nearly every civilized nation in the world. These were not all the charges which he had to bring against the noble lord. If he failed in his ability to prove them, he was ready to submit to the heaviest censure of the House.

Mr. URQUHART seconded the motion for papers.

Mr. SHEIL noted the strange "swop" between Mr. Anstey and Mr. Urquhart, by which the member for Stafford was to move a repeal of the Irish Union, and the member for Youghal was to bring forward this motion: the world had been bartered for College-green.

The Urquhart motion has, however, been relinquished; Ireland has been given up, and the universe retained. It has been ingeniously arranged, that the member for Youghal shall lure forth the Foreign Secretary to engage him in reply, and then the member for Stafford shall rush from his ambush, and fasten with brave impunity on his rear [laughter and cheers]. Mr. Sheil had come down intending to defend his friend on a general review of his acts and policy, and to show that he was always high-minded, direct, and true. This he could have done without fulsome adulation; for that was only less odious than venomous vituperation, wherein the foulness of the tongue did but denote the distemper of the understanding or vitiation of the heart. But he changed his purpose. "When I heard him (Mr. Anstey) in his desultory and vague harangue, give utterance to gross contumelies—when I saw him discharging that vituperation, against which the instinct of his audience revolted—when I heard him charge my noble friend with deliberate falsehood [loud cheers]—when I heard him say that the noble lord had procured Mr. Backhouse to countersign a 'lie' [loud cheers]—when I heard him say that Mr. Backhouse had pined to death under the sense of all the guilt and of all the shame which had been inflicted upon him by the noble lord [loud cheers]—when I heard him again and again violate all the decencies of the House of Commons, in il you, Sir, not to protect the noble lord, by whom these preposterous accusations should be despised [loud cheers]—but in order to save the House of Commons from the maculation upon its dignity, were compelled to interpose, I felt that the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman did not call for any animadversion, and that my noble friend ought to listen to it with an apathy with which commiseration ought not to be unmixed [loud cheering]."

Mr. URQUHART supported the motion; and de-

tailed his personal share in the matter. He firmly believed the allegations which had been made that day. Under that conviction he had sacrificed every worldly pleasure, health, prospects and fortune; and he exposed himself at that hour to a heavier misfortune than all—the risk of their disdain. He appealed to them, as the grand inquest of the nation and the representatives of the people, to favour and advance the inquiry.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to reply at a quarter to six o'clock. He would avoid, not imitate the use of language disgraceful to the user, and at variance with the usages of the House, the courtesy of society, or the practice of gentlemen. If the House pleased to inquire into his public conduct from the first day of his public life till that present moment, there was no document or public paper, or even a private letter of his own, which he would not with pride submit for examination. The catalogue of distorted facts and perverted statements which they had heard, resembled the confused images of a kaleidoscope out of order. Some of the events touched on happened before he was born. He was accused of being a Russian Minister, because, by luck, the Russian Ambassador thought he had once made a good speech: the hon. member might rest safely that no such accusation against him would arise out of the present occasion. Lord Palmerston had never said he approved of the treaty of Adrianople—he had done otherwise; but he thought Russia had had a fair cause of war, and the treaty was the terms imposed by the conqueror.

When six o'clock arrived, the SPEAKER declared that the debate must be adjourned, to stand as an order of the day for Thursday.

The House came to that order, however, so late on Thursday night, that the debate was again postponed.

THE WINDOW-TAX.

On Thursday, Lord DUNCAN asked leave to bring in a bill for the total repeal of the Window-tax; supporting his motion with arguments and statistics of a kind already familiar to the public, but also suggesting a plan in substitution for the tax. He would strike off the increase from the estimates on account of the army, navy, and ordnance, for the ensuing year,—which would give £600,000; abolish the slave-trade squadron,—£300,000; instead of retaining the 5,000 soldiers recalled from India, he would arm the metropolitan police with muskets,—£100,000; and he would sell the New Forest, Dean Forest, Hainault Forest, and other forests belonging to the Crown,—which would yield £500,000; in all, £1,500,000, or "in round numbers," £1,600,000. The expenses of the forest management, including dinners to Verderers and other officials, nearly equals the income; and the forest lands are a source of pestilential miasmata. He concluded by appealing to the noble lord at the head of the Treasury, exhorting him that reform and retrenchment had ever been the cries that kept him in power. He appealed to the Irish members, who ought to remember that when that country was in want the English working classes refused no taxes that were necessary for their relief. Lastly, he appealed to that Providence which knew how necessary were light and air to the health and well-being of His human creatures.

Oh, Lord of light and air;
Oh King! oh Father! hear my humble prayer;
Dispel this cloud, the light of heaven restore,
Grant us to see, Old England asks no more,
If we must perish we'll thy will obey,
But let us perish in the face of day.

—[Cheers].

The motion was heartily supported by Mr. HUME, Colonel SIBTHORP, Sir DE LACY EVANS, Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Captain PEACHELL, Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. COWAN, Mr. MOWATT, Mr. EWART, Dr. BOWRING, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, and Mr. BOND CABELL.

Sir DE L. EVANS said that the advantages which would accrue from the repeal of the window-tax were so great, that it was hardly necessary for him to do more than support the motion of the noble lord. He believed that the people of this country were not unwilling to pay the State expenses. They did not object so much to the amount of tax as to its unequal distribution. They should look to what had led to the French revolution—[Mr. Wakley: "The last?"] No, he meant the first [a laugh] which had mainly been caused by the unequal pressure of the national burdens. He thought that his noble friend might have added another sum to his budget by a probate duty on real property.

The tax was condemned by Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, Mr. STAFFORD, Lord ASHLEY, and Sir R. PEEL; but in the present state of the revenue they could not press for its immediate repeal.

Sir CHARLES WOOD (supported by Lord JOHN RUSSELL) pleaded the state of the revenue. Arguments may be found against any tax taken simply on its merits; but he could not spare £1,600,000 or £1,700,000. Thus also Mr. EWART had a notice on the paper to abolish or reduce the taxes on bricks, paper, soap, butter, and cheese, tea, tobacco, and wine, involving a sacrifice of £9,000,000. [Mr. EWART withdrew his motion, later in the evening.] However, Sir Charles admitted that the tax might be better arranged: Ministers had been in communication with the Chairman of Stamps and Taxes, and had been considering various plans to improve the mode of rating the Window-tax and remove objections.

On a division, Lord Duncan's motion was negatived by 160 to 68.

EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNTRY.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the house resolve itself into committee of supply, for the purpose of voting £1,100,000 to defray the extra-

ary expenses of the Kaffir war, and £245,410 19s. 7d. for navy excess in 1846-7.

Mr. HUME thereupon rose, and moved as an amendment, that it was expedient that the expenditure of the country should be reduced, not only to render an increase of taxation unnecessary, but that the expenditure should be further reduced as speedily as possible, to admit of a reduction of the present large amount of taxation—which amendment the honourable gentleman prefaced by a rapid glance at the state of the country, the condition of the finances, the augmentation of our military establishments, and the increased and increasing amount of our taxation. He objected to any money being voted at the present moment, until the relation between the expenditure and income was accurately ascertained, and until it was known how far increased establishments were wanted, and augmented taxation could be borne.

It certainly did seem extraordinary that, after so many years of peace, the same amount of expenditure should be required that was called for during the war. When, from year to year, the question was put, why is this enormous expenditure still kept up? the answer always given, from 1822-25 to 1828 was, that the state of the continent was still unsettled, and that France had not settled down under her monarchy. He had always been opposed to intermeddling in the affairs of foreign nations, for such interference had always produced rancour and ill-will [hear, hear]. And was it now that, after the downfall of a dynasty of seventeen years' standing, England was to be so foolish as to suppose that her army had ever tended to settle the differences which existed amongst the French people? [hear, hear]. So far from this, he thought the very contrary effect was produced; and, if all the accounts he had heard were correct, it was probable that Louis Philippe would soon make his appearance in England. He would tell the government that it was not in the power of any army to support a monarch on his throne against the wish of his people; and Louis Philippe now found that, after expending £60,000,000 or £70,000,000 on his forts round Paris, he was not a bit the nearer securing the permanence of his dynasty [hear, hear]. What a lesson did not the recent events in Paris offer to governments? Who were the authors of what had occurred there? The middle classes—the same classes on whose behalf he now appealed in that house against the impositions endured by them. Why was it, let him ask, that there were between 20,000 and 40,000 more men in the army now than there were in 1833? In the year 1822 he wasted six weeks in trying to reduce the navy and military estimates, and he took no less than from 70 to 80 divisions on them. He then moved an address to the Crown, praying that the establishment of the country should be reduced to the standard of 1792. Mr. Banks moved an amendment on his motion, making a very trifling alteration in the words, and that was carried. The result was, that the estimates next year was reduced by £3,000,000, and the number of men in the army was lessened by 10,000. He said now what he then stated, that it was the duty of the House to compel Ministers to retrace their steps, and to reduce the army and navy establishments. But the House and the country had been told, as an excuse, that the successive additions to the army and navy had been sanctioned year after year by the House of Commons. That the fact was so he admitted; but he attributed it to the corresponding fact that the country had not been represented in the House of Commons. It had likewise been universally asserted that the revenue had decreased. That was not true. During the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, the revenue had always exceeded the expenditure, and the reason was that the finances were never better managed than during those years. The amount of the revenue, after deducting drawbacks and expenses of collection, was during those three years on an average £50,524,645. In the year 1846 what was the net amount of the revenue? Not less than £57,589,000, showing an excess of taxation during the latter period over 1833 of £7,064,000. He, therefore, protested against any Minister asserting that the revenue had decreased. Revenue had not failed, but every increase of receipt had been met by increase of expenditure. The increase had been mainly in the navy, and he should be able to show that in that department one-half the present expenses and one-half the number of ships would be amply sufficient for all useful purposes. It was on these grounds that he had brought forward the present motion—a motion which pledged the House not only against increased expenditure, but also to an immediate and active course of retrenchment. There were many points in which a committee might find room for retrenchment. There were, for instance, the enormous brevets, of late so frequent [hear]. But the items were numerous, and, if properly curtailed, the necessity for an increased income-tax might be altogether avoided. By a cheaper mode of collecting the customs, by a better management of the funded and unfunded debt, by a curtailment of annuity incomes, he would make the estimate of 1846 amply sufficient for all purposes. Among other things the Irish estimates required revision. In a few years they had increased to the amount of £180 per cent., and were principally items with which the consolidated fund had, properly speaking, nothing to do. If all these things were attended to, not only might the income-tax be left without increase, but many taxes—the window-tax, and the duties, for instance, which pressed heavily on the poor might be removed.

Mr. WARD admitted that a great increase to the estimates had occurred within the last ten years. A great deal of the expenditure which had taken place in connexion with the navy had been necessitated by the new power which had recently come into existence. Large sums had been expended in building iron steam-boats, steam factories, and steam basins, and in the preparation of stores of all kinds, not only here but in Malta, all of which were essential to the existence of such a steam navy as this country, consulting its own safety, should possess. This expenditure should not be regarded as an annual expenditure, but as so much money capitalized, having been invested in great national establishments, the creation of which was required by circumstances, and which would not have to be re-created. If Mr. Hume could show that England would have been secure without these, there would

be ground, perhaps, for the impeachment, not only of this, but of preceding Governments. He earnestly begged the House to remember that the extraordinary naval expenditure so often alluded to was drawing to a close, much of the three millions and a half of the estimate for the present year being required for the completion of works already commenced, and being in fact capitalized, all that was required for the effective naval service of the country being £4,685,527. Let them not, therefore, think that the estimate of seven millions and upwards was to be an annual one.

Mr. OSBORNE hoped that the House would not be led away by the statement just made. If the Government were so satisfied with the naval estimates, why did they wish to submit them to a select committee?

He objected to the course taken by the Government in referring the estimates to a select committee. He also objected to the increase of the Income-tax, which, on its original imposition, was described by Mr. Tierney as a system of indiscriminate rapine [hear, hear]. But it was the common practice of the Whigs to rail at taxes when in opposition, and to double them when they got into power [hear, hear]. The noble lord at the head of the Government had made his first *exposé* of his financial policy in a clear and unsatisfactory speech. There was no mistake about it. But being very badly received, his noble friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had come down on the following Monday to make an apology. He could not, notwithstanding the right hon. gentleman's eloquence, consent to send the estimates to a select committee. As to the fears of invasion on which they were founded, he believed that those fears were rapidly abating. The Earl of Ellesmere's letter had alarmed several old ladies, and their alarm had been increased by seeing the private secretary of the Prime Minister gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Middlesex militia [a laugh]. He feared that the whole system of Government at present carried on was calculated unnaturally to increase the national expenditure. The system pursued by the Colonial office perhaps more than any other required examination. The determination of the people was that there should be cheaper government. It was his opinion that the expenditure of the country might be reduced by at least £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 a year, without impairing the efficiency of the public establishments. The appointment of the proposed committee, however, was a mere shelving of the question.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN not only opposed the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland, but deprecated its augmentation as regarded England. It was unfair to demand of them a vote for the Caffre war before they had time to read the papers concerning it. He thought the expenses of the country might be curtailed by three millions, by a strict survey of the various departments of the Government. He would give his support to every vote for the reduction of taxation, and his opposition to every vote for its increase. The honourable gentleman then took a survey of the state of Ireland, showing the destitution which existed, and the inadequacy of the means resorted to to meet that destitution, and concluded by calling upon the Government to make a further grant of money to prevent the people of Ireland from dying of starvation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that there was no unanimity of purpose amongst those who supported Mr. Hume's amendment. Mr. Hume was sorry that a financial committee had not been sooner appointed. Mr. Osborne regarded the appointment of such a committee as a shelving of the question of expenditure; whilst Mr. S. O'Brien, who was equally opposed with these honourable members to increased expenditure, called upon the Government to add to its expenditure by voting another large sum for Irish destitution, leaving the Government to raise the money as it best could; but at the same time giving notice that he would oppose all increase of taxation. Such being the case, he was at a loss to know what was the purpose of the present discussion.

He believed this committee, like those which had been appointed from time to time, and formerly were appointed about every ten years to go through the details of expenditure, would be attended with useful results, as satisfying the country that that expenditure was actually and properly incurred, and in other respects as eliciting suggestions for future economy. But as regarded the number of men proposed for the great establishments—the army and the navy—the Government was responsible, and he trusted to be able to defend the votes for the army and ordnance as effectually as his hon. friend the Secretary for the Admiralty had defended that for the navy [hear]. At all events, he should not fear to encounter the discussion upon those votes, or to stand by them.

He then replied to Mr. O'Brien's complaints of the treatment of Ireland. The Government looked daily to the condition of Ireland, and were anxious for its welfare. The best way for securing that welfare was to develop its resources, and not to repeat every year the charity which extraordinary circumstances had justified in 1847.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR inveighed against the expenditure, and called for a reduction of taxation.

Mr. WAKLEY regarded Mr. Hume's motion as rational and consistent. If the expenditure was to go on increasing every year the country would be involved in universal ruin. The proposed expenditure for the army, navy, and ordnance, was not justified by the circumstances of the time. Economy would never be achieved until the people had greater power. Mr. Hume's exertions for the reduction of taxation had been more beneficial to the country than those of the whole aristocracy put together. The time had arrived when the scattered elements of the Radical party should unite with Mr. Hume at their head. It appeared to be thought impossible to govern this country except through "lordly influence." If the people would content themselves with an aristocratic Government, they must put up with an extravagant expenditure.

What expenditure would Lord J. Russell have proposed in a prosperous time, with such a budget in a time of adversity? Everything went to prove the incompetency of the Ministers to manage the finances of the country, and unless they were checked they would plunge the country into irretrievable ruin. He hoped a national party would arise with "economy and peace" as their motto.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed; Mr. FAGAN and Mr. S. CRAWFORD supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was indispensable that these votes should be passed.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the motion 157
For the amendment 59

Majority against the amendment 98

SUPPLY—THE KAFFIR WAR—NAVY EXCESS.

The House then went into committee of supply.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in proposing a vote of £1,100,000 for the expenses of the Kaffir war, went into a lengthened statement, detailing the circumstances under which that war had arisen and the expenses had been incurred. Mr. HUME moved that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, calling upon the committee to support him in not voting the sum required until all the despatches connected with the Kaffir war were laid before Parliament, and until ample information respecting it was before the country. Mr. V. SMITH thought it right, before the committee agreed to the vote, that they should be in possession of all the circumstances which had led to the occurrence of the war; and that they should consider whether the recurrence of a similar calamity could not be prevented. Mr. BANKES was of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, the vote should not be granted at the present time. Mr. P. MILES disagreed with Mr. Bankes, regarding the question as simply whether or not we would pay our debts. Mr. GLADSTONE would support the vote. Mr. GEO. THOMPSON thought the House had good ground of complaint against Government, for calling on them to vote this money without giving any information respecting the origin, progress, policy, or character of this war. Both former and later wars might have been prevented had just regard been paid to the rights of the aborigines. After some observations from Mr. AGLIONBY, Lord DUNCAN, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, and Mr. HINDLEY, the Committee divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 61; against it, 252; majority against, 191. The vote was then agreed to.

Mr. WARD then moved a vote of £245,410 19s. 7d. for navy excess for 1846-7. After some observations from Mr. HUME, Col. CONOLLY, Mr. HUDSON, Lord INGLESTRE, and Mr. F. BARING, the vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

On Monday Mr. HUME said he wished to ask a question of her Majesty's ministers, with reference to the recent transactions in France, where the Government that had heretofore ruled no longer existed, and a new government was established [hear, hear]. The question he desired to have a reply to was, whether it was the intention of the Ministers that this country should withhold altogether from any interference with the people of France, and that the people should be left to choose for themselves, and settle what government they pleased, so as to afford no ground for the complaint that we had meddled officiously with their affairs, or had constituted ourselves a party to any of their disputes [loud cries of "hear, hear," from all parts of the house]. This was a question to which, if no objection could be urged to it, he was most anxious to have a reply.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose amidst breathless attention, and said, Sir, I have no objection whatever to make to the question of the honourable member. We have, of course, received the intelligence generally so well known to the public, of the changes which have taken place in France, and can assure the House (indeed I should hardly have thought it necessary to make the declaration), that we have no intention whatever to interfere with the form of government which the French nation may choose to adopt, or in any way to meddle with the internal affairs of that country [vehement applause from all parts of the house].

ABANDONMENT OF THE FIVE PER CENT. INCOME-TAX.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose to move the order of the day for the Committee of Ways and Means, and in so doing entered more fully into the financial state of the country than Lord J. Russell had done when he made his statement. The excess of expenditure over income in the year ending 5th January was £2,956,000. But out of the expenditure they should deduct £1,525,000 incurred for Irish distress, leaving the actual excess of expenditure over income at about £1,400,000. The £450,000 of China money, retained in the commissariat chest for the Caffre war, would be received this quarter, so that if the ordinary income of the current quarter would equal the ordinary expenditure, this sum might be fairly deducted from the expenditure of the year ending 5th April, 1848, when the excess of expenditure over income, for the year ending on that day, would be reduced below £1,000,000, an excess which he thought was not greatly to be wondered at when the circumstances of the country for the past year were considered. Many honourable gentlemen called for reductions, and some to a very large extent. But he begged them to remember that the revenue was divisible into two distinct parts, over the amount of one of which the House had no control. The charge for the Funded Debt was £27,778,000, and that for the

Unfunded Debt £752,000, making the whole charge for the debt £28,530,000. The charge on the Consolidated Fund was £2,750,000, and that for supply services £3,650,000, making, with the interest on the debt, the whole sum not susceptible of reduction, and over which the House had no effective control, upwards of £35,000,000. The estimates for effective services for the year, and over which the House had a control, did not exceed £18,153,000. When honourable members, therefore, talked of reductions, it would be as well for them to remember that these reductions could not be made upon fifty millions, but upon about eighteen millions, which were alone required for effective service. He would be very glad if a reduction of expenditure could be effected, but he hoped they would not set to work reducing it in a reckless and thoughtless manner. There were two portions of the expenditure in which reduction might be effected. It was possible to reduce the expenditure upon our army and navy forces, and to make reductions in the miscellaneous estimates, but the events which had recently occurred proved that it would be inexpedient in them to recede from the proposal, as to our military forces, made by Lord John Russell. To that proposal the Government must and would adhere. If any reductions could be made in the miscellaneous estimates he should be happy to make them. The utmost exertions of the two committees lately agreed to, would not enable them to propose to the House any great practical reduction within the year, whatever they might be able to suggest for a subsequent period. The right honourable gentleman then adverted to the estimated income for the coming year, which Lord John Russell had set down at £51,250,000. Deducting this from the estimated expenditure, the deficiency for the coming year had been set down at £3,200,000. How was this to be made up? They proposed to renew the income-tax for a limited term, five years. If it were renewed at the present rate, the deficiency above alluded to would exist. It appeared that this deficiency would exist but for a short time. To meet it whilst it lasted, they deemed that it would be unwise to impose any tax which might occasion a derangement in trade, such, for instance, as a per centage upon existing taxes. He regarded the increase of the income-tax as the easiest and most legitimate mode of providing for the temporary emergency. Should the tax be continued beyond the temporary emergency, it was a tax which Ireland, as well as Great Britain should pay. In the present state of Ireland, however, it would be inexpedient and unwise to attempt to extend it to her now. They had proposed, therefore, the renewal of the income-tax for five years, with an increase of two per cent. to it for the first two years of that term, by which time they had hoped that the extraordinary expenditure would have ceased. He had been asked if he would guarantee the withdrawal of the additional two per cent. at the end of two years, to which he had replied that it would be unwise to make any such promise. What might be the necessities of this country before two years were expired—what might be its condition and policy in the course of a few months? How long was it since an honourable gentleman recently returned from France (Mr. Cobden) had assured them that the French had no object to serve by revolution [loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition and partly from the Ministerial benches]? Such had been the proposals of the Government. He certainly could not say that they had been well received. From all quarters, both of the House and country, they had received unequivocal demonstrations of the popular disapproval of the proposed increase of two per cent. to the income-tax. He himself thought that the Ministerial proposition was a wise one, although, in consonance to the public feeling, it was not now the intention of the Government to press the resolution which involved an addition to the income-tax [loud cheers and laughter]. It was not wise to attempt to force on an unwilling House of Commons an unpopular tax. He proposed, then, that the expenditure for the Caffre war and for navy excess should be defrayed from the balance in the Exchequer for the present year. That would reduce the excess of expenditure over income for the coming year by from thirteen to fourteen hundred thousand pounds, which would reduce, with the existing estimates, the contemplated deficiency by from a million and a half to two millions. The balances in the exchequer were very high, and if they were to rely on high balances for the time being, they must enable him to keep up the ordinary average revenue, so that in three or four years the revenue and expenditure would be brought into a state of equilibrium.

Mr. HUME observed that his mind still remained unchanged as to the injustice and inequality of the tax. If the house consented to it, there would be no reduction of expenditure. They should now reduce their military force, and show France that she had nothing to fear from us.

Mr. OSBORNE said that it was not so much to the amount as to the principle of the income-tax that the industrious classes objected. He would divide the house on the principle of the tax.

Mr. F. BARING thought the conduct of the Government would be appreciated throughout the country, which would feel grateful to it for having acted with a wise discretion in not putting themselves in opposition to the general feeling.

Mr. COBDEN observed that it would be impossible permanently to maintain any income-tax which was not fairly and equitably imposed. Unless it were so imposed, it would lead to an entire change in our fiscal system. Already an association was being formed with this object. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement left them in as much difficulty as ever. He proposed to take money from our

reserved fund, and if the deficiency were only temporary, he might do so without mischief. But it was a growing deficiency that they had to deal with, and it was necessary to reduce expenditure to meet the income. Referring to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's allusions to his opinions as to France, these opinions were confined to the improbability of another great social revolution in France. He candidly confessed that he was not, a short time ago, prepared for the political revolution which had taken place, because he was not prepared for the madness of a minister and the insanity of a monarch, to whom they had all along given credit for sagacity.

In ordinary life, for I like to bring the affairs of State down to the common-sense maxims of life, because we shall never prosper in politics until we apply those maxims to them, I see if my neighbour is quarrelling with his household he is not in a position to come before them in a good temper. If it be possible for the governing classes in this country to avoid collision with France, it is perfectly easy for England to avoid that collision; and I venture to say England is the last country in the world that France would think of attacking, inasmuch as we are inaccessible. But I say it with great regret, that I do believe, unless the people of this country take this question in hand, there is danger of being involved in a war with France [hear]. I believe, if it be left to the Foreign Minister, and to the clubs and coteries of London, from the spirit I have seen to-night of urging the state of France as an excuse for armaments and expense, that we shall be led step by step, first to alienation, then to dispute, and lastly to collision, and we may be involved in war, the fruits of which may be similar to that which we have deeply deplored in increased taxation [hear, hear]. I take this opportunity of calling upon this country to beware of what is impending if they do not take the matter into their own hands. We are not going to war with France to maintain despotic power at our own cost [cheers]. If France comes to molest England, I am afraid I am not arrived at that point as to say that I am a Quaker and would not resist [a laugh]; but I say, unless France molests us—and I am speaking the predominant opinion of the people of this country—we will leave France alone [cheers].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL would reiterate what he had said in reply to Mr. Hume—that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere in any way with the arrangements which France might make with regard to her own government. The only interest which they had in France was that of neighbours and friends; and he wished that the institutions which France might adopt would tend to her prosperity and happiness. He did not mean, in anything that he had said, that England should refuse to perform any of those sacred duties of hospitality which she had shown at all times to distinguished refugees of every shade of opinion [great cheering].

Mr. DISRAELI, in a clever speech, blamed free trade for our present difficulties. He hoped there would be no mistake as to the firm resolve of the people of England not to interfere in any way with the domestic and municipal affairs of France. If the people of France preserved treaties, the nations of Europe would preserve their independence.

Mr. BRIGHT thanked the Government for the alterations which they had engrafted on their budget. But there were two points on which the country disagreed with them—the increase of the Income-tax, and the absence of all discrimination in levying it. He trusted that the Government would by Friday effect such further changes with regard to the tax as would render it more acceptable to the public.

After some further remarks from other hon. members, the committee was postponed till Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the second reading of the New Smithfield, or great metropolitan cattle market and abattoirs company bill, being strongly opposed, was, on the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, put off for six months, and consequently lost.

EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL TAXATION.—On Thursday, Mr. POULETT SCROPE obtained leave to introduce a bill to exempt small dwellings from assessment to local rates. He proposed that, in rural districts, houses under the value of £5 should be exempted from the rates; in towns of from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, the limit should be £8; and in cities like Liverpool the exemption should extend to houses of £10 value. Sir GEORGE GREY allowed the motion to pass, but announced future resistance.

HARE-KILLING.—On Thursday, Mr. COLVILLE moved for leave to introduce a bill which would enable all occupiers of land, having a right to kill hares on their estates, to do so without being obliged to take out game-certificates. The motion was carried, with a very general concurrence on all sides of the House.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.—On Thursday, Mr. EWART obtained leave to bring in a bill for giving to prisoners the right of appeal in criminal cases. Sir GEORGE GREY, however, threatened opposition at subsequent stages.

ENTAILS IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday, Mr. RUTHERFURD (Lord Advocate) introduced a bill to amend the law of entails in Scotland. Its main provisions are these. Future entails will be assimilated to those of the English law; only heirs under twenty-five years of age will not be empowered to cut off the entail. In the case of existing entails, a power to cut off will be given, jointly, to the holder of the estate, the heir, and a curator representing the junior children. Sums borrowed for improvement will be made chargeable on the estate, so as to be spread over twenty-five or twenty-seven years. The bill was supported by Mr. CUMMING BRUCE, Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE, and Mr. STUART WORTLEY; Mr. FRANCIS SCOTT approved of the prospective but not of the retrospective part. Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE hoped

that ample time would be allowed between the first and second reading, for the consideration of the bill in Scotland. Mr. RUTHERFURD promised that it should.

ALIENATION OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.—On Thursday, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, with a very brief explanation of its well-known objects. The measure received support from various sections of the House; and was read a second time; to be committed that day fortnight.

THE UNITED IRISHMAN.—On Thursday, Lord STANLEY drew attention to a new Dublin journal, the *United Irishman*; reading specimens of its openly seditious writing. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE agreed with Lord Stanley in thinking that the publication proved that there was no extent of sedition, falsehood, or exaggeration, to which, in the full pursuit of notoriety, and in the exercise of their vocation, these young gentlemen of "no property" in Ireland were not ready to go; but it does not follow that it would be best to institute prosecutions. There are cases in which the character or want of character of the persons engaged in such efforts deprives them of influence. The subject had already received attention from the Irish Government, and he would leave it to the attention of the Lord Lieutenant.

RATE-PAYING CLAUSES.—In reply to Mr. KERSHAW, on Friday, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he had no present intention of bringing in a measure for repealing the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Earl of HARDWICKE, in a speech condemnatory of free trade, moved for the appointment of a select committee on the navigation laws. Earl GREY would not oppose the motion, though he might not consider a committee necessary, yet it could do no harm, as the more information their lordships had before them the better they would be enabled to deal with any measure that Government might submit to Parliament on the subject to which the motion referred.

JEWISH DISABILITIES' BILL.—The motion for going into committee on this bill is deferred to Monday next.

On Friday Lord Palmerston, and on Saturday Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Council sat two hours.

We have reason to believe that the Very Rev. George Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, in this University, will be the new Bishop.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

ROYAL RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Negotiations have been for some time pending between her Majesty and the Earl of Aberdeen for a lease of Balmoral Castle, in the Aberdeenshire Highlands; and having now been concluded, her Majesty has taken that beautiful and romantic place, together with the right of sporting over the circumjacent property, for the unexpired term of the lease held by the late Sir Robert Gordon under the Earl of Fife, a period of not less than twenty-eight years.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.—The result of the meeting of Thursday night, announced in our last number, appears in our advertising columns; and it will be seen that "specimen copies" of the enlarged series of the *Nonconformist* may be had in Newcastle and Gateshead on Thursday next. The public, therefore, may "taste and try before they buy"—a privilege which Englishmen are fond of exercising.—*Gateshead Observer*.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this valuable paper, which is amongst the most talented of the weekly press, is about to be permanently enlarged. As an organ of the Dissenters, it takes the highest ground for its political independence, and its fearless advocacy of progressive reform.—*Plymouth Journal*.

MEETING IN FAVOUR OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AT LEEDS.—A public meeting, called by the Mayor of this borough in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 300 inhabitant householders, was held on Monday evening, in the Court-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for an extension of the suffrage to every man of twenty-one years of age, of sane mind, and not undergoing the sentence of the law. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the whole of the proceedings were characterised by the utmost unanimity and good order.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. MASSIE.—This object, which we explained last week, is promoted by Mr. James Kershaw, M.P. for Stockport; Mr. E. Armitage, the Mayor of Manchester; Mr. John Brooks, the probable M.P. for Bolton; Mr. George Hadfield; Mr. James Watts; Mr. Alderman Burd; Mr. Rawson, treasurer, and Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the League. Messrs. W. M'Cartney and T. Roberts are acting as secretaries; and Mr. Roberts has consented to receive subscriptions at his office, 11, Princess-street, on behalf of Mr. Brooks, the treasurer. We understand that Dr. Massie's congregation intend to present Mrs. Massie with a portrait of him by Westcott, who painted the portraits of Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Halley, which have been so much admired for their force and truth of character.—*Manchester Times*, Feb. 26.

A TWOPENNY INSTEAD OF A PENNY POSTAGE.—A rumour prevails that it is in contemplation to double the rates of postage. The penny rate is to be raised, it is stated, to twopence.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Boston, Feb. 12, 1848.

The newspapers from our side will give you full information of what is going on adverse to the interests of humanity and religion. Your readers will be more gratified to have from me the hopeful indications which are arising among us.

In one sense this miserable war of ours is doing a good work for religion. It is calling out opposition from Christians of every name, and bringing their religion more into the field of humanity, and of course weakening the narrow jealousies of creed. I think no one will deny that the opposition to this war in particular, and to wars in general, is increasing among us. The opinion is beginning to prevail extensively that a Christian nation should not keep an army and navy for its defence, but trust to the patriotism of its people and the righteousness of its cause. It was our army, navy, and military school which led us into a war of conquest in behalf of slavery, the termination of which no mortal can see.

Congress has been discussing a bill to reinforce the army, on which, in the Senate, a very bold and Christian speech has been made by Mr. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire—such a speech as that body has not been obliged with since the lamented Morris, of Ohio, was a member of it. In the House, Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, has very eloquently and faithfully vindicated the claims of the slave, and, what is remarkable, has been listened to with respect by the slaveholders. The doctrine of emancipation was never so faithfully represented in Congress as now, by Mr. Hale, in the Senate, and by Myers, Adams, Palfrey, Giddings, and Tuck, in the House. All of these men, except Mr. Adams, owe their election to the pressure of the Liberty Party upon the two leading parties, and especially upon the Whigs. The Liberty Party is nowhere strong enough to elect its own candidates, but it is so strong in some districts that the Whigs are obliged, in order to succeed, to put up candidates who are thoroughly opposed to slavery.

The Whigs profess to be opposed to the war, but they are so wedded to the unjust and insane policy of a high protective tariff, that their opposition amounts to nothing. They are ready to vote any amount of supplies, in the shape of loans, in order to oblige the Government to raise the duties on foreign manufactures. They lately voted down a proposition to levy a direct tax of 5,000,000 dollars. This is surely not a good indication.

The friends of humanity who act in favour of the slave in this country are now printed in three columns. First, Mr. Garrison and his friends, who refuse to vote, and have raised the cry of "No union with slaveholders." Their head quarters are in Boston. They are active, ultra, somewhat inclined to bigotry, especially towards other abolitionists who do not agree with them in their movement against the Union, but not numerous, and in spite of their acknowledged talents, not influential. Their recent anniversary was very thinly attended, and showed in strong contrast with the Liberty Party State Convention, which occurred at the same time, and was very fully attended—filling the largest hall in the city.

The second column is the Liberty Party, organized as a political party, but aiming at only one measure—the rescue of the general Government from the grasp of the slave power,—expecting the overthrow of slavery therefrom. This party has become somewhat numerous throughout the free states, controlling thirty newspapers, and influencing the other parties to some extent.

But many of the best and wisest men among us, such as James G. Birney, Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, Wm. Goodall, James C. Jackson, and others, were either not satisfied from the first with a party so narrow and superficial, or have since become dissatisfied with it, and have formed a Liberty League as the nucleus of a party more deep and democratic. They take the ground that Congress and the Supreme Court are bound by the constitution, as fairly and legally interpreted, to put an immediate end to slavery in all the states, as well as in the Federal district. They also advocate a reform in land tenure and the distribution of the public lands to the landless, direct taxes, the abolition of the army and navy, and, in general, a cheaper government for the people, without any class legislation or monopoly. Opinion, in this country are fast verging from all quarters to this point, and this is doubtless the stand on which a general rally will be made for the equal rights of all, the slaves included. Gerrit Smith will probably be the candidate of this new party, as Mr. John P. Hale is already the chosen candidate of the Liberty Party of one idea. As neither party has any chance of electing its candidate, the division will lead to no practical loss of anti-slavery power. Many will vote for Mr. Hale whose eyes are not yet opened to the full evils of slavery, and many will vote for Mr. Smith for the sake of promoting other favourite reforms. It is in this way that the various elements of true republicanism develop themselves among us. Considerable portions of the Whig and Democratic parties in New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, are sure to go against the pro-slavery candidates that may be set up by their parties, and their parties will set up no others; so

that the Presidential contest was never more uncertain. The anti-slavery element is destined to appear in the next Presidential election with far greater strength than ever before.

We have lately had a very interesting and spirited meeting in this city, presided over by Edward Brooks, Esq., one of its most estimable and distinguished citizens, in favour of introducing your cheap and uniform rates of postage, with stamps and free delivery. It resulted in the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to memorialize Congress and effect the organization of a cheap postage league. This subject is now exciting great attention among us, and we shall soon be prepared to second your noble effort for Ocean Penny Postage.

The Temperance cause is now presented among us with uncommon vigour, to judge from the meetings; and the advent of the good Father Mathew is looked for with great interest.

In the religious world there are many indications that we are advancing happily. There is a growing disposition to rely more entirely on truth and argument, to overleap the boundaries of sect, and to make more of humanity and less of creed. There is far less of that religious excitement termed revivalism, but far more of active interest in human welfare among our various denominations. Recently one of the most distinguished of our "orthodox" preachers, Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, has published a volume of sermons, in which he takes the ground that Christian parents can and are bound to bring up their children to be Christians, without waiting for a miraculous conversion. On the other hand, our Unitarian preachers are preaching a much more living and effective Christianity than formerly. Great Church judications are becoming of less account among us, and more weight and scope is given to individual opinion.

In pecuniary matters, though commercial bankruptcy has not yet prevailed among us, yet in consequence of the drain by war loans, money has become exceedingly scarce, and the rate of interest is fast rising to the point which indicates a storm of ruin. W.

A VISIT TO BARBADOES.

(From our Guiana Correspondent.)

Montrose, Demerara, December 16, 1847.

Your own correspondent begs leave to travel for once out of his usual track. My communications have hitherto been confined to this land of mud and mosquitoes, but being lately compelled, through a painful malady, to seek a change of air, I took a trip with my eldest son as far as Barbadoes; and I crave the patience of your readers while I ask them to listen to my little say about that beautiful island. Barbadoes is from three to four days' voyage from the uninteresting alluvial swamp called the magnificent province of British Guiana. We had a fine run of three and a half days, and very pleasant, if we omit sea sickness, giddiness, and a few heavy squalls, and on landing, took up our abode in a comfortable lodging-house, close to the sea side, and commanding a beautiful view of Carlisle Bay, and its shipping. It was a treat to look once more on the blue sea; for the sea that washes the shores of this part of the South American continent is defiled to a filthy brown by the deposits that flow into it from the Orinoco—the Essequibo—the Demerara and Berbice rivers; and upwards of a hundred miles from land the water is thus discoloured. But in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, how heavenly blue and clear the old ocean was! Deep down I could see the rocks of coral, with creeping things innumerable, both small and great; the flying fish, disturbed by the oars of the rowers, leaped out of their azure home to gaze upon a bluer sky; while, all over the bosom of this lovely bay, were tokens of my country's wealth—her ships—her colonies—her commerce. Though an old West Indian, and lost to many of the impressions that a stranger would receive on first seeing these islands, I could not but feel transported at the change from a land of mud to an isle of surpassing beauty. In the bay, right in front of my bed-room window, lay the "Endymion," frigate of war; and bad as war is, a man of war is a beautiful sight. Close by her was the "Vesuvius" war steamer; at no distance, the R.M.S.C. "Eagle," waiting for the English mails, and the "Reindeer," waiting for the same purpose; and, soon in came, fuming and dashing right to its moorings, the "Conway" steamer, with lots of letters, magazines, newspapers, and, alas! *sic transit gloria mundi*, lots of protested bills and news of failures, that will prostrate some of our West India houses.

Almost as soon as I had landed I found that I had fallen upon my legs, for I accidentally met a gentleman with whom I had once breakfasted in Demerara, who immediately hired a vehicle, and drove us some miles into the country. Our drive took us over much higher ground than the immediate environs of Bridgetown, the capital; reminding me most forcibly of many parts of Guernsey. We drove over fine table land, on which the industry and skill of the people were most manifest; for, by skilful cultivation, and application of manure, a few inches' depth of soil on the top of the lime-

stone rock were made to yield abundant returns of aloes, pigeon peas, guinea corn, sweet potatoes, canes, and other plants; rendering the whole a picture of a well-cultivated garden. Barbadoes, as your readers probably know, is the oldest of our possessions in the West Indies, and in some things so much resembles home, and is so little like a distant colony, that it is generally called "Little England." It is said, and I believe very truly, that the Barbadians are the proudest people in the West Indies. I do not blame them for it; they have reason to be proud of the institutions and the morality of their island; and long may the "true Barbadians born" enjoy their eminent distinction! I was told that, during the threatened invasion of England by the French, the Barbadians consoled themselves by saying, "Old England never fear—long as Barbadoes stand true, England can't fall." I so much admire this kind of feeling of exaggerated self-respect, that I give this anecdote as I heard it, without vouching for its truth.

The first Sabbath I was there, myself and son went to morning service in the cathedral: a fine venerable-looking building, with its walls covered with monumental slabs, recording many an affecting passage in the history of families. Perhaps your readers would like to know what I, a Radical Nonconformist, thought of the cathedral sermon and service. The sermon was from Phil. iv. 11, 12: "I have learned in whatsoever state," &c., and was a truly excellent one. The Rev. Mr. R. alluded to the many trials, both of temper and faith, to which Paul was exposed; quoted his own long account of them; said at the present time he was a prisoner at Rome, yet he could say "I have learned," &c. Not that this contented mind was natural to Paul; he was not born with it; he distinctly tells us it was *acquired*—he had *learned* it. Where did he learn this? Not from Gamaliel; not from the heads of the Jewish church, &c.; but from Christ, at the foot of the cross; and in that same school, and there only, can we be instructed to use the same words. The preacher remarked—I. That Christianity takes away the natural causes of discontent; such as, 1. *Pride*. Then followed a good description of pride; how it loves honour, praise, deference; the true Christian cannot feel this; he says, What am I? A condemned and ruined sinner, &c. 2. *Self-preference*. Man's love of himself a most extravagant passion: our fondness of saying "our own" to every thing—our own interests—our own talents, &c. Christ did not act thus. He looked not on his own things; did not consult himself; did not study his own ease. The true Christian imitates Christ. 3. *Covetousness*. Our natural desires are never gratified; much will have more; illustrated from the case of *Ahab*. Christ has taught us that man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth; and the Christian's hope of heaven and its possession destroys the immoderate love of this world. The preacher observed—II. That Christianity also furnishes the most powerful motives to contentedness. There was, 1. The Christian's obligation to walk after the pattern of Christ. There were imperfections, but there was real resemblance. 2. Christians were convinced their lot was ordered and arranged by Christ. The practical uses of such a doctrine were these: 1st. To correct the notion that religion makes a man unhappy. A contented man must be happy. 2nd. To stir up Christians to a more faithful and diligent improvement of their privileges. We do not, the preacher said, give ourselves up to religion as Paul did, and therefore we are not so contented, &c.

Such is a very bare and bald outline of a discourse which I enjoyed very much; but I must confess I was more amused than edified by the various movements of the clergyman previous to the sermon. He was now at a little desk, reading; when I looked up he had slipped away to the left, gone up three steps, and was reading there; coming down from thence, a man with a black gown met him, opened the communion rails, and locked him up in there while another part of the liturgy was read. Presently he came out from there, went up the pulpit, and preached; and as if it were wrong to pray in the same place he had preached, he was down again, and inside of the communion rails once more to pronounce the Benediction. What the philosophy of these movements is I pretend not, a poor Dissenter, one of a self-formed priesthood, in whom Samaria finds her likeness, to divine: the only possible use of them that I can see is, to keep the clergyman awake and active.

The congregation was large and respectable, comprising, I should suppose, the *élite* of the aristocracy of Barbadoes; and, indeed, I have not seen so respectable an audience anywhere else in the West Indies. I observed, walking out, a tombstone dated 1637, showing how long a time has passed since these "plantations" were colonized.

In the evening we attended one of the Wesleyan chapels, nearly opposite my lodging-house. The building is neither finished nor fenced in, and to my mind very much out of taste. I would far rather see a substantial plain building than a gingerbread appearance at finery, in which there is no unity. The preacher here, too, was a Rev. Mr. R., and the sermon, of course, thoroughly evangelical, but every way inferior to the

one at the cathedral. I think it very wrong to entertain a congregation as if they were "capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb shows and noise." I longed to hear the preacher quit himself like a man in genuine Saxon English, and would willingly have helped him off with his cassock, gown, and bibs. The congregation was almost entirely composed of the third estate; and I am sure their feeling must have been like the old woman, who once said, "Oh, sir, it was a beautiful sermon; there was that blessed word Mesopotamia in it." I have read some of Whitefield's and of Wesley's sermons, but I never find them talking, as the preacher did that evening, of "the diversified orders of the animal creation;" "the winged songsters warbling in high heaven;" "man was spurned from Paradise under the anger of incensed Deity;" "deathless spirits expiating;" "the inconceivable mystery of the Redeemer's vicarious sacrifice;" and all through the sermon it was "Deity" instead of God, and "Omnipotent" for Almighty. Should these lines ever meet the eye of the Rev. Mr. R. in the pages of the *Nonconformist*, let me say that he would make a useful, valuable preacher, if, dropping these affectations, he would learn the art—the greatest art of all—the art to blot such disfigurements from his discourses. Oh, well might Byron say, as I would say over every degenerate pulpit—

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush? Our fathers bled.
Earth, render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead!
Of the three hundred grant but three,
To make a new Thermopylæ.

Pardon, kind readers, this digression, and suffer me to make another, because, although I am talking about Barbadoes, I think it quite proper to aim a well-directed shaft at modern Wesleyanism. In the morning at the cathedral, the *genius loci* seemed to say, "These are my proper manifestations; age and learning are mine; the close relationship to Rome is mine; the spirits of the mighty dead who reared the proud Episcopacy are mine; the long drawn aisle, the changing vestments, the cruciform building, the baptismal fonts, the altar without sacrifice, the graduated pulpits, the mumbling chant, are all appropriate to me, a child of Rome, a richly endowed Parliament Church; and here, though you a Dissenter may be shocked, you can see no incongruity." But in the evening at the Methodist chapel the fitting *genius loci* about whispered in my ear, "I was born of humble and of holy origin; men baptized with apostolic fervour consecrated me to apostolic deeds; springing from the bosom of a secular establishment, I burst the 'green withes' of the Philistines, and stood a Samson in my strength; nations from afar blessed my rising, and from east to west I bore the news of redemption; barbarian, Scythian, bond and free, were bowed down and saved; but now, 'the fathers, where are they?' and the prophets, do they live for ever?" My younger sons spurn this simplicity—they are fast adopting the simulacra, the shows, the dresses, and the pomps of their discarded mother; they are longing to be absorbed again into the proudful position of the Establishment, and for the day when the mitre shall gleam on Bunting's brow."

I do not think these sentiments untrue or uncharitable; and Heaven speed the day when every man and every sect shall have nothing but his *principles* to stand upon, as he challenges attention and claims the respect of a world already too vastly addicted to hero-worship.

But I must return to this Sabbath in Barbadoes. Between the hours of morning and evening service I took a walk through the town, going through many of the back streets purposely to observe their moral aspect on this day. Bridgetown contains 30,000 inhabitants, yet everywhere it was strikingly observable that this was the Sabbath day; and whether the day was kept holy to the Lord or not by the mass, the whole town put on an air of quietness and decorum that would not be surpassed, perhaps not equalled, in a town of similar size in England. Walking through the High-street the sweet sounds of a seraphine and a few harmonious voices making melody in hymns and psalms involuntarily made me pause; and awhile I stood under the balcony of the house alone and unnoticed, while in thought I was carried back to the Sabbath homes of England. Let no one smile at this as trivial; let them fancy themselves upon a foreign strand, and imagine with what delight the old familiar hymn tune would be listened to, and from that very tune how a union of heart would arise with the Sabbath-keeping inmates, although strangers. After this, however, I was happy enough to make the kind and generous acquaintance of the inmates of this dwelling, and found mine host an intelligent Nonconformist, anxious for the establishment of a Congregational interest in Bridgetown.

During the ensuing week, we made many excursions into the suburbs, and my journal reads thus:—"This is a delightful island for driving or walking; every step I turn reminds me of home—neat villas, prettily enclosed with pleasant gardens; grateful turns that open up some cheerful mountain scenery; distant windmills; smiling cane pieces; gentlemen's seats; here a tall church, there a substantial chapel, and everywhere the signs of business and industry; well indeed does this island deserve the name of Little England! By accident,

myself and son turned into a gentleman's grounds, and came upon some fine fish-ponds, plentifully supplied with fish, but kept only for amusement. Here were large snooks and snappers and lazy turtle, old maids and bachelors, floundering and flapping about their small sea, as happily as if it were the Atlantic vast; while now and then some incautious fly would come too close to see how the flounders lived beneath the water, and was greedily gobbled up as a reward for his curiosity. I thought whether a fish in a fish-pond, if sure of his food every day, was not more happy than a fish in the wide sea, who had daily to battle for his breakfast, dinner, and tea, but recollecting how ignoble such a thought was, I considered the matter again, and imagined that all fishes would be happier upon the voluntary principle, and that perhaps the daily endowment of biscuit and small bait was not so conducive to the healthy development of the fish as the wild plunge into waters deep after their own proper food. Close by too there was stalking about a king of the vultures, a magnificent bird, only clipped in the wing, and by him a fat baboon chained and happy, and I could not help thinking how many ways there were of destroying liberty, and how happy some baboons seem, not only in Barbadoes, but elsewhere, when they forfeit their freedom for their daily bread." But your readers will want to know what I saw—not what I thought, and so I proceed.

We strolled into the cathedral, and had a look at the monuments, and copied several of the inscriptions. Some of them were quite ridiculous enough to make my little boy laugh: surely that which is neither rhyme nor reason should be excluded from preservation in eternal marble. If I were a churchgoer, such is my disposition, that one inscription of folly would be sure continually to attract me towards it, though I might have seen it hundreds of times before. I believe it was Napoleon who said there was only one step between the sublime and the ridiculous; and here there was only one step from a baptismal laver of regeneration to a marble slab covered with bombast, of which the following is a part—

Tablet of inkly hue remain,
And mark the spot where noble dust is shrouded;
For well the poet's strain hath sung,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God;"
Then say, beneath the church-yard's mound,
The bones of Henry Cheeks,
Commingled with much-valued Rowe's are laid;
His body died—his merits live (which one?)
Lamented parent, yes!
For this thy child has penn'd this line,
For this thy children rear'd this stone.

Happy poet! How admirable the rhyme is at last—"line and stone;" however, they both end alike; and, judging from other modern poets, this seems the grand desideratum. Another tablet was to a lady, "who died at sea in an awful calm;" and underneath was quoted, "And he arose, and rebuked the sea, and there was a great calm." My boy was very anxious to know what an "awful calm" was, and I referred him to Bishop Parry, who, as Bishop of Barbadoes, and a lineal successor of the apostles, so he says at least, must have all knowledge, and will explain it. I could not help smiling at the ridiculous painted window over the communion table. There was a great, gaunt figure, said to be Michael the archangel, with long lilac-coloured wings, having in one hand a cross and in the other a sword, trampling most spitefully on Satan. The fallen fiend was chained and naked, his head absolutely put on the wrong way (reminding me forcibly of the 'Turned head' in the Diary of a late Physician), and grinning most sardonically at a dangerous crack across Michael's right leg. It was all of a piece with the prosaic and poetical absurdity with which this otherwise venerable building is crammed. I heard afterwards that some of the vestrymen intend proposing its removal: it strikes a stranger as indecent and ridiculous.

But I must close for the present. The packet is just in, and will be out again shortly, and I am, happily, eight miles from the one post-office this county of Demerara contains. If any think this letter too light, let them remember that your correspondent has been grumbling famously in almost all his former letters, and that it is pleasant sometimes to allow the mirthful fold of one's character to come outside. And, moreover, anent Barbadoes, I may not write in my next in such a vein as this. Adieu!

W. G. B.

THE "PEOPLE'S ESTATE" at Snig's End has had its harmony disturbed by an encounter between one of its "happy" owners and its projector. Mr. Dewhurst, formerly a schoolmaster at Leicester, gave up that occupation, repaired to Snig's End to become a landowner, and to that end placed £400 in the hands of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. But Mr. Dewhurst seems to have had some doubts as to obtaining proper possession of a farm-house and its appurtenances; and so, the other day, armed with a hatchet, he entered a room where Mr. O'Connor was seated, with the intention of assailing him. Mr. O'Connor settled the matter by knocking down Mr. Dewhurst, who was then taken away by some of the landowners.

Thousands in this country (says the *Liverpool Albion*) have been paying their three per cent. hitherto upon nothing to keep up appearances; but nothing won't afford a couple per cent. more.

LITERATURE.

An Antidote to Infidelity. Lectures on the External Evidences of Divine Revelation: delivered at Silver-street Chapel, in February and March, 1831. With the Discussions which followed. Second Antidote to Infidelity. Lectures on the Internal Evidences of Divine Revelation. Both Antidotes in one volume. By JAMES BENNETT, D.D. Third Edition. London: John Gladding, 20, City-road.

WE well remember the delivery of these Lectures, and can bear testimony to the excitement they occasioned, and the impression they produced. It was an act of great moral courage in Dr. Bennett to challenge the whole infidel world, and open his chapel to all the opponents of Christianity. Many blamed him—many more doubted his wisdom. Had he failed, they would have been right; as he succeeded and triumphed, they were wrong. So it is—he who would do just and special good must do it spite of good men as well as evil; must set at nought the fears and crotchets of the faithful, as well as the opposition of unbelievers. Dr. Bennett did not decide upon his course without counting the cost, and being prepared to meet it. It would have been unwise in many who shrugged their shoulders at his plan to have attempted it. He, however, was "thoroughly furnished" to the "good work." The effect of his bold and able defence of the Gospel, and attack upon infidelity, was marked and manifest. Taylor, "the Devil's chaplain," was effectually "put down." His reputation received a deadly blow; some were rescued from the snares of scepticism, and many more were preserved from the belief of that lie.

The lectures are well calculated to be useful still. They abound in the characteristic excellences of their author. Without committing ourselves to an indiscriminate approval, we can conscientiously describe them as among the best of his productions, and, for the size, the best modern "apologies" for Christianity. Few men are more fitted than Dr. Bennett to grapple with some forms of error. He is apt in "answering a fool according to his folly." He has learning for the learned, and jokes for the jocular. "It is ridiculously absurd," the infidel exclaims, "to suppose that man should have fallen and ruined all his race, by eating an apple. But it is very easy to describe the most horrid crime in such terms as shall make it appear a trifle. A convicted murderer may exclaim, 'It is horrid injustice and cruelty to hang me for turning the current of a few ounces of blood!' But the judge may retort, 'Not at all unjust, or cruel, it is only making a rope press tightly against your throat.'" The lectures are:—"The Impossibility of Imposture in the Scripture Miracles;" "The Jews Living Witnesses to the Truth of Divine Revelation;" "Religion no Priestcraft;" "Infidels challenged to submit their system to Examination;" "A Summary of the External Evidences of Revelation;" "A Summary of the Internal Evidences of Revelation;" "Predestination, or the Counsel of God for the Government of the World;" "The Mediation, Incarnation, and Atonement of Christ;" "The Doctrine of Divine Grace, or the Influence of the Holy Spirit;" "Eternal Rewards and Punishments Defended."

Posthumous Works of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D. Vol. II. "Daily Scripture Readings." Vol. II. Edinburgh: Thomas Constable.

WE expressed a general opinion of the first volume of these readings on its appearance, by which we abide. They are such as might be expected from the author writing under the circumstances, and for the objects proposed. The present volume, which contains readings on the books of Scripture from Judges to Job, fully sustains the character which the general testimony of the press assigned to the previous one. The feature which delights us most in the pages of both is the happy union of reverential homage for God's Word with a just and vehement delight in all its traces of natural and moral law. Dr. Chalmers's God was not "afar off," but near, not a tradition of old, but a present truth; and he treats the Jewish records with profound sympathy, with the wants and powers of universal humanity.

Horæ et Vindiciæ Sabbaticæ: or, Familiar Disquisitions on the Revealed Sabbath. By RICHARD WINTER HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D., Leeds. London: Jackson and Walford.

DR. HAMILTON was engaged to write one of the Scotch series of tracts on the Sabbath, now in course of publication. "The theme assigned to him he was unable to compress according to the original plan. Instead of penning a tract, he has been carried out to fill a small volume." The work is divided into five parts, and treats of "The Original Sabbath," "The Hebrew Sabbath," "The Christian Sabbath," "The Heavenly Sabbath," and "The Practical Sabbath." The last subject fills one-third of the book, hence, doubtless, its separation, on other accounts undesirable and disorderly, from the third.

Dr. Hamilton has been, of late, so frequently before the public as an author, that he needs no introduction, and, we may safely add, no commendation. There may be difference of opinion upon some points, but all will admit the great vigour of his understanding, richness of his illustrations, and abrupt force of his style. The present volume is in all respects such an one as might

be expected from its author. There is no looseness in its views, no hesitation in its statements, no mysticism in its thoughts or language. We fail to perceive sometimes the legitimacy of his deductions, and sometimes also the soundness of his exegesis (as of Heb. iv. 9); but, taken as a whole, we cannot hesitate to affirm that he has produced a book well worthy the attention of all as an *argument and an appeal*. The antiquity of the Sabbath as an institution of Paradise is clearly and sufficiently proved, its manifold blessings are illustrated with great beauty and power, and its due sanctification is enforced in a spirit worthy of its vast importance. For its compass, the book is one of the most comprehensive we have seen upon the subject, and on that subject it is most assuredly one of the most readable. We earnestly commend it.

Eminent Medical Men. Monthly Series. Religious Tract Society.

THE eminent medical men, whose lives are briefly sketched in this volume, are all distinguished characters in the history of medical science. A very interesting but condensed account is given of the men, and also of the grounds of their professional celebrity. We recommend this number of the "series" to our general readers—particularly to the young. No one can pass for a respectably intelligent person who has not a tolerable acquaintance with these eminent men and the scientific facts and discourses with which their names stand associated.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE CHINESE COURT.—The Emperor, in his declining years, is more and more engaged in some religious ceremony or other. When he cannot be present in person at the sacrifices, he despatches a mandarin of high rank to act as his proxy. These particulars are minutely detailed in the *Gazette*, to show the high sense which the sovereign entertains about temples and images. Taoukwang has addressed a very sensible mandate to the Board of Punishments, exhorting the members to execute strict justice, to be severe against real offenders, and never to compromise the law by partiality, or tardiness in executing its behests. The Emperor, to show his sense of the merit of the most deserving courtiers, has published a long list of his favourites. Amongst these are only four Chinese, the remainder, to judge by the names, are Mantchoos, and three or four Monguls. Peichang, the former governor of Keang-nan and Keang-se, a general who nobly distinguished himself in the defence of Yarkand, against fearful odds of Usbecks, during the war in Turkistan, has at present great influence at Court, and is frequently called to the Cabinet Council. He is considered to be a straightforward, sincere man, truly attached to Taoukwang. The Monarch recently gave him permission to ride on horseback in the imperial city, an honour granted only to a very few individuals.—*China Mail*.

LONG PRAYERS.—In Scotland the discourses, and especially the prayers, are rather long; the latter, in my opinion, too much so. A Christian alone in his closet may pray for a quarter, a half, a whole hour, or more; but when a large assembly has been praying for ten or fifteen minutes, are not most of the hearers unable to follow the prayer, except on extraordinary occasions, and sadly liable to wandering thoughts? On the continent, at least, it would be thus. Now, a minister must be all things to all men, and accommodate himself to the weaknesses of a large auditory.—*Ibid*.

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE.—They preach at Paris, and throughout all France; they usurp its *salons*, its cathedrals, and college chapels; they have immense possessions at Lyons, Paris, Toulouse, Grenoble, Strasbourg, Avignon; in Picardy, in Le Mans; in the north, in the south,—everywhere, under the names of Capuchins, Dominicans, Fathers of the Faith, Benedictines, Jesuits. To persons of fashion, they offer concerts in the churches; to workmen and peasants, false reliques, sacred songs, miraculous medals. They employ every means, except that of true piety; and the means which they employ always succeed. Their societies multiply and extend themselves, in every direction, like a vast net. They decoy—they enrol every one, without neglecting infants at the breast, for whom M. Forbin Janson, of stormy memory, invented the association of *La Sainte Enfance*. They have at their disposal the confessional, the pulpit, the press, and money. They have under their rules, forty-seven houses, and amount to several hundred members. They form vast societies, including all classes, from the peer to the peasant. In the confessional, they possess themselves of the secrets of every family, either by means of mother and daughter, or the valets and waiting-maids. They have added to the character of confessor that of director; and whilst, in the one, they learn the tender points and weaknesses of every heart, in the other they avail themselves of their knowledge to turn these to the profit of their society and the accomplishment of their views. As they deem that the end proposed to be gained sanctifies the means employed, they are not scrupulous as to the nature of the attraction under which they seek to gain their object, and adapt it skilfully to the several dispositions with which they have to deal. Thus, to the gay young men of Paris, they offer religion as a fashion—as something *à la mode* in the Faubourg St. Germain; to the grave and serious student, the *Cercle Catholique*, the *Institut Catholique*, or the *Society of St. Vincent de Paul*; for those who are ambitious of a high or wealthy alliance, they esta-

lish a kind of matrimonial agency, of which some titled and opulent lady is the patroness; to men of an advanced age, of worn-out passions, palled and satiated with the gratification of their senses, or wearied with the world, they speak of reason and philosophy, presenting religion to them as the best machine for humanity that ever was invented. They carefully keep out of sight all that requires the sacrifice of intellectual pride. As to the mysteries of revelation, they either do not mention them, or, if they do, only speak of them to abate from their integrity, and thus render them less unpalatable to the mere philosopher.—*Les Jesuites et l'Université*.

THE TYRANNY OF FASHION.—England would be greater without her fashionable slavery. One would think that, in order to buy their liberty in the gross, the English make themselves slaves in detail—slaves to fashion. The Queen, powerless among her people, is an autocrat in her Court. What brings so many English families to the continent? Various motives, no doubt; but frequently the fear of not being able to shine in England as much as their equals. There is a tendency among certain Englishmen to estimate a man, not by his intrinsic qualities, by his intellectual or moral worth, but by his fortune and his rank. Wealth is with them the chief of merits; and when they wish to know a man's standing in society they ask, "What is he worth?"—*D'Aubigne's "England."*

RIGHT IS MIGHT.—Though the strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks, yet the Lord was not in the strong wind. Nor was he in the earthquake; nor was he in the fire. In what then was he? In the still small voice; and this is one of his holy utterances—*Right is might*. As sure as God liveth—as sure as the Holy One of Israel is the Lord of hosts, the Almighty—right is might. Meekness is might. Patience is might. Humility is might. Self-denial and self-sacrifice is might. Faith is might. Love is might. Every gift of the Spirit is might. The cross was two pieces of dead wood; and a helpless, unresisting Man was nailed to it; yet it was mightier than the world, and triumphed, and will ever triumph, over it. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but no pure, holy deed, or word, or thought. On the other hand, might—that which the children of earth call so, the strong wind, the earthquake, the fire—perishes through its own violence, self-exhausted and self-consumed; as our age of the world has been allowed to witness in the most signal example. For many of us remember, and they who do not have heard from their fathers, how the mightiest man on earth, he who had girt himself with all might, except that of right, burst like a tempest-cloud, burnt himself out like a conflagration, and only left the scars of his ravages to mark where he had been. Who among you can look into an infant's face, and not see a power in it mightier than all the armies of Attila or Napoleon?—*Archdeacon Hare's Mission of the Comforter*, pp. 85, 86.

HOW INDULGENCE FOSTERS SELFISHNESS.—It is selfishness on the part of parents which gives rise to undue indulgence of children—the selfishness of sacrificing those for whom they care less to those for whom they care more; and the selfishness of the parent for the child will invariably produce selfishness of the child for himself. A spoilt child is never generous. And selfishness is induced in a child, not only by too much indulgence, but even by too much attention. It will be most for a child's happiness and well-being, both present and to come, that he should feel himself, in respect to comforts and enjoyments, the most insignificant person in the house. In that case he will have his own resources, which will be more available to him than any which perpetual attention can minister; he will be subject to fewer discontents; and his affections will be more cultivated by the occasional tokens of kindness which a contented child will naturally receive in sufficient abundance, than they would be by continual endeavours to make them happy. And if continual attention to making him happy will not produce happiness, neither will continual attention to making him good produce goodness. For if the child feels that there is some one incessantly occupied with his happiness and goodness, he will come to be incessantly occupied with himself.—*Notes from Life*.

THE FIRST BRIGHT DAY.

Open hall and bower—The Sun is at the gate!
We have been in gloom by Winter bound too long;
O, he cometh proudly—O, he cometh late,
Royal as a Prince, with banner and with song—
Fling the easement wide, and let the glory through;
Sorrow hath departed,—Joy is born anew.
I have learned too much to play a doleful string,—
Stood too near the grave, with Life's despair to toy;—
Turn to me again thy laughing cheek, O Spring!
Let me hear thy waters warbling wild with joy;
Hide with flowers the chains thou never canst undo;
Life is in the meadows,—Heaven above is blue!
What are ye who mourn because our Earth is round,
And that babes are born when men are on the bier?
Envy Beauty's locks with hawthorn-garlands bound,
And anoint your own, so scanty and so sere?
I'll not laugh nor weep with thankless churls like you;
Earth is full of gladness,—Hope is born anew!
Athenæum.

DEATH OF LORD GRANVILLE SOMERSET, M.P.—This distinguished nobleman died at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Harley-street. The fatal complaint was a disease of the heart and a general break-up in the constitution, consequent, it is said, on the excitement which attended the late Monmouth election, and the annoyance which he experienced from the petition against his return. He was attended up to the last moment by his brother, the Duke of Beaufort, and in the chamber of death their differences ceased.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO PREVENT SOURNESS IN MILK, CREAM, AND BREAD.—It is not generally known, that the sourness of milk and cream may be immediately corrected by the addition of a small quantity of the carbonate of magnesia, in powder. Half a tea-spoonful (about four grains) may be added to a pint of milk or cream, if only slightly sour—a larger quantity in proportion to the degree of sourness. From two to three grains may be added to every pound of flour, to prevent sourness in bread, so injurious to some constitutions. Carbonate of soda is sometimes employed for the same purpose; but it often communicates a very unpleasant flavour to the bread, and in the case of milk or cream is almost worse than the disease.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

TO PRESERVE WATER IN SEA-CASKS AND CISTERNS.—Water may be preserved quite pure, either in long voyages, or in cisterns, by the addition of about three pounds of black oxide of manganese powder; stir it well together, and the water will lose any bad taste it may have acquired, and will keep for an indefinite length of time.—*Christian Almanack*, 1848.

THE BEST KIND OF EXERCISE.—Of all kinds of exercise walking is that which is the most universally attainable, and at the same time the best. Calling so many muscles into action, and especially those of the lower extremities, of which the circulation is apt to be more languidly and imperfectly performed, from the degree of resistance presented by the force of gravity to the return of the blood to the heart—calling, moreover, so much of the moving apparatus of the body into reciprocal and balanced action, flexor and extensor muscles being correspondingly exercised—walking is undoubtedly the best of all exercises for the purposes of health; independently of its secondary, and by no means little useful effect, of carrying the respiratory organs into the freer and purer air, and exposing the system to the extraordinary, and (at least, in the colder and temperate countries of the earth) the healthful influence of the direct rays of the sun. The degree of the exercise must, of course, vary with the age, condition, and habits of the individual; but the degree of exercise that is in most cases serviceable is generally much underrated. Two miles a day is the minimum distance which a person of moderate health and strength ought to walk. If the powers of the system increase, or are stronger to begin with, the minimum ought to be four miles. The object should be, in most cases, to walk the four miles in an hour; and the invalid, beginning perhaps by walking a mile, or a mile and a half, in an hour, might gradually increase his rate of walking, until he had accomplished this end. Quick walking calls more muscles into action than slow walking does, and is therefore better. The muscles of the back and trunk, neck and arms, are comparatively very little used in slow walking. A person can hardly walk quickly without using them to a very considerable degree. It is a maxim so sound and important as to deserve frequent repetition, that the greater the number of muscles used, the more advantageous will be the exercise. The majority of people are wont to think too much of the other kinds of locomotive exercise—as carriage exercise, riding on horseback, and sailing—and too little of walking.—*Robertson on Diet and Regimen*.

FLANNEL, worn next the skin, is of great utility in a variety of cases. It gently stimulates the surface, keeps up an equal temperature, promotes perspiration, and absorbs the moisture as it is thrown out. It is useful in those who are predisposed to complaints in the chest, who easily catch cold, or who are of a consumptive tendency; it is of great benefit also to those who are rheumatic or gouty; and from the sympathy between the stomach and the skin, dyspeptic ailments are benefited by it. To some persons the irritation produced by wearing flannel next the skin is quite intolerable, and such may substitute for it chamois leather. It is unnecessary to wear the flannel during the night, as it keeps up too great a degree of warmth, and is more likely to irritate the skin from the increased sensibility of the latter during sleep. To some it may be necessary to wear flannel, covering the whole body, and having sleeves; to others, as those having lumbago or stomach complaints, a broad bandage of flannel round the body will perhaps be sufficient.

CABBAGE PLANTS may be raised easily from sprouts thrown out by the old stumps. Mr. Wilson, of Harraby, near Carlisle, finds that plants thus raised cabbage much quicker than those raised from seed. They merely require to be cut from the stump with a portion of its bark pertaining to them, and to be planted in rows like rooted seedlings, and to have the usual watering. It is the mode of raising cabbages universally adopted by the Chinese.—*Companion to the Gardener's Almanack*.

A RIVAL TO CHLOROFORM.—A new agent for producing insensibility to pain has lately been discovered in Norway, and has been tried with much success in Christiania. The *Morgenbald* states that it consists of sulphate of carbon, which may be obtained in abundance from charcoal with very little trouble, and at a small cost. It is employed in the same way as chloroform, the place of which it will probably soon take. The discovery was made by M. Herald Thaulow, an apothecary in Christiania.

ORIGINALITY.—In a country paper which reached our office this morning, Gray's lines "on the death of a favourite cat drowned in a vase containing gold fishes," are boldly inserted as from a correspondent, who dates from "Colchester, Feb. 18, 1848," and signs himself G. R. C.—*Globe*.

THE EXPENSE of the Metropolitan Police during the year 1847 amounted to £22,208.

BISHOP PHILLIPOTS v. THOMAS LATIMER, LABOURER.—The defendant in this case has received notice from the prosecutor that he intends to go to trial at the ensuing assizes. The notice was communicated last Friday.—*Western Times*.

COURAGEOUS APPREHENSION OF A THIEF BY A FEMALE, AT TAKELY.—On Tuesday last, a fellow was seen in the above village to go up to the cottage of a poor woman, and soon after a shirt was missed. Suspicion falling upon the stranger, a woman named Martha Bartup, living next door, immediately started in pursuit of him, and after a two mile chase came up with him. She immediately collared him, and having unbuttoned his coat, found the shirt concealed on his person. She then led her prisoner back to Takely, but unfortunately on arriving there, found that the constable was at Chelmsford, attending the sessions. Determined not to give up her captive until she had safely handed him over to the law, she started with him for Dunmow police-station, a distance of four miles, and had marched him a great part of the way, still holding him by the collar, when a waggon came up, and the driver put the fellow into it. The woman, with meritorious perseverance, walked behind to prevent him from escaping; but before they reached Dunmow, Scott, the police officer of Stansted, drove up, and the thief being given up to him, was safely lodged at the police-station. On Friday morning he was examined before the Rev. A. L. Majendie, when he gave his name John Jackson, and was committed for trial.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM LOVETT.—On Wednesday, a public soirée was held in the National Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to William Lovett, "as an expression of gratitude for public services, and of respect to private worth." After tea, Mr. J. Humphreys Parry took the chair, supported by Messrs. William Howitt, W. H. Ashurst, C. Gilpin, Henry Vincent, Richard Taylor, R. Smith, W. Linwood, S. M. Hawkes, F. Rowton, and Dr. Oxley. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said, at the very outset of his life William Lovett, then a poor artisan and mechanic, did, by the sacrifice of all his personal wealth, what he thought right in principle. Being called upon to serve in the militia, he said, "No, you have no right to exact from me the service and duties of a citizen" [vehement applause]. Let a hundred, or a thousand, or less than either number, when an incapable and vacillating Government ask them to serve in the militia, answer as William Lovett had, and he would not have lived in vain. The Chairman then alluded to the service of Mr. Lovett in the cause of the people, by founding the Working Men's Association, and promoting the agitation for the Charter, concluded by presenting to him the testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver tea service, and a purse containing 140 sovereigns. Mr. Lovett and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY, convened by private circular from various parts of the country, is now being held at the Hall of Commerce. The proceedings commenced at 12 o'clock.

LECTURES ON EDUCATION AT CROSBY HALL.—The third lecture of the series was delivered by Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience. Subject—"The parties responsible for the Education of the People." R. Hanbury, Esq., presided. We have a report of this interesting meeting, but have been compelled to withdraw it this week for want of space. On Friday, the Rev. A. Reed, of Norwich, delivered a fourth lecture of the series on the subject of "Normal Schools for the training of teachers." Last night (Tuesday) Mr. E. Miall delivered the fifth lecture. Subject—"The Non-interference of Government with Popular Education," of which we shall give an abstract next week.

GLEANINGS.

The *Edinburgh Chronicle* states that the practice of playing with chloroform continues to exist in that city to a great extent.

It is intimated in the "Companion to the Gardener's Almanack" that the word "apple" in the book of Genesis was a mis-translation: "citron" would have been more proper. Dr. Parkhurst and others were of the same opinion.

AN ANTI-ASSASSIN WRAPPER.—The *Herald* states that "a man has just arrived at Madrid, whose body bullets cannot enter. He proposed being publicly shot at by the soldiers of the garrison; and if this be not permitted, he will shoot himself by means of a machine which will let off several muskets at the same time. This strange fellow is said to have invented a garment of a tissue which will resist any bullet."

A WITTY DEDICATION.—Mrs. Cowden Clarke has just published a volume of proverbs from the works of Shakespeare. She dedicates the work to Douglas Jerrold in the following style:—"To Douglas Jerrold, the first wit of the present age, these Proverbs of Shakespeare, the first wit of any age, are inscribed by Mary Cowden Clarke, of a certain age, and no wit at all."

The *Banner of Ulster* calls attention to the way in which a minister of the Established Church at Cupar advertises his sermon thus:—"III. The Clouded Shoes, Part 2 (Joshua ix. 5).—Old shoes and clouted upon their feet." IV.—The Hole in the Wall (Ezek. viii. 7).—Behold a hole in the wall." V.—The Knives (Esai. 9).—Nine-and-twenty knives." VII.—The Unturned Cake (Hosea vii. 8).—Ephraim is a cake not turned."

GOOD WORDS.—Good words will do more than hard speeches; as the sunbeams, without any noise,

made the traveller cast off his cloak, which all the blustering of the wind could not do, but made him bind it the tighter.—*Archbishop Leighton*.

There will be 150 staircases and more than 500 rooms in the new Houses of Parliament.

A celebrated philosopher was accustomed to say, "The favours of fortune are like steep rocks; only eagles and creeping things mount the summit."

The *Dublin Evening Freeman* says the statement as to the alleged appointment of Mr. D. O'Connell to a lucrative consular situation, is entirely without foundation.

Several eminent medical men have given it as their opinion that the late Countess of Gorlitz, who was supposed to have been murdered, died of spontaneous combustion, occasioned by excessive drinking.

LORD ELDON.—Among the Latin poems of Mr. Savage Landor, lately published, there are some monumental inscriptions, tersely written, and true to life. The following is a translation of an inscription designed for a monument to Lord Eldon:—"Respectful and obsequious to all in power, excepting only God, to whom he thought it enough to make protestations of conscience. In legislating on capital offences (the number of which was a disgrace to the law), he made many additions. For the hearing of suits at law he got ten hundred thousand guineas."—*Globe*.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S "NORTH STAR."—Four numbers of the *North Star*, the new abolition paper, have been issued, and they are sufficient to indicate what will be its character, and the probability of its success. They have appeared with commendable punctuality, and exhibited no lack on the score of editorial tact or talent. The facility with which Mr. Douglass has adapted himself to his new and responsible situation is another proof of his genius, and worthy of special praise. His editorial articles are exceedingly well written; and the typographical, orthographical, and grammatical accuracy with which the *Star* is printed surpasses that of any other paper ever published by a coloured man. Mr. Douglass is to have associated with him, in the editorial department, Dr. M. R. Delany, an energetic and able coloured gentleman, who, in August, 1843, commenced the *Pittsburgh Mystery* (why this strange title was chosen has always been a mystery to us), and has conducted it in a fearless and independent manner up to the present time. He has now withdrawn from it, to connect himself with the *Star*; but the *Mystery* will continue to be published at Pittsburgh, as hitherto. Success to our friends, even beyond their most sanguine anticipations, or the warmest wishes of their coadjutors!—*Liberator*.

When Mr. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough, first travelled from Edinburgh to London, ninety years ago, he performed the journey in two days and three nights, in spite of all remonstrance, his friends advising him to rest a night at York, "as several passengers who had gone through without stopping had died of apoplexy from the rapidity of the motion."

ASYLUM FOR MEN OF LEARNING.—M. Vedee, a wealthy landed-proprietor, who has lately died at Paris at the age of eighty-nine, has left, by will, the sum of 1,500,000 francs, for founding an asylum for aged persons in reduced circumstances, especially for professional men, such as physicians, lawyers, professors, literary persons, or savans.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—"Please, Sir, I don't think Mr. Johnson takes his physic regular," said a doctor's boy to his master. "Why so?" "Because he's getting well so precious fast."

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.—An Illinois lawyer, defending a thief, wound up with the following appeal:—"True he was rude—so are our bars. True, he was rough—so are our buffaloes. But he was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot and the tyrant was, that his home was in the bright setting sun."—*Boston Chronotype*.

BIRTH.

Feb. 28, at Brading, I.W., the wife of Mr. R. H. SMITH, jun., minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17, at the Particular Baptist Meeting-house, St. Ives, Hunts, by Mr. A. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM HEWSON to Miss SARAH ANDERSON, both of St. Ives.

Feb. 19, at Brixham, Devonshire, by Mr. M. Saunders, Baptist minister, Mr. GEORGE ELSON to Miss EMMA DUGGALL, both of Brixham.

Feb. 22, at Littlemoor Chapel, Glossop, by Mr. T. Atkin, minister, Mr. CHRISTOPHER DOXON, grocer, of Whitfield, to HENNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. T. WOFFENDEN, woollen draper, of Glossop.

Feb. 23, at Wycliffe Chapel, London, by Dr. Reed, Miss PRICH to Mr. ALEXANDER WATTS.

Feb. 24, at the Independent Chapel, Pontefract, by Mr. Harrop, minister, Mr. MATTHEW GLOVER, silk mercer, Wakefield, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John BARKER, Esq., of Pontefract.

Feb. 24, at St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, by Mr. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts, Mr. EDWARD H. BICKERSTETH, B.A., his only son, curate of Benningham, in the county of Norfolk, to ROSA, third daughter of S. BIGNOLD, Esq., Surrey-street, Norwich.

Feb. 24, at Hanover-street Chapel, Halifax, by Mr. S. Holme, minister, Mr. THOMAS RAWSON to SUSANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. J. GREENWOOD, both of that place.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16, in the 98th year of her age, Mrs. RUTH WELCH, of Hackney-road.

Feb. 17, after a long affliction, borne with meekness and patience, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, minister of Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, Ashbourne. His end was all that his affectionate flock could desire.

Feb. 19, at Saffman-house, Cambridge, in the 63rd year of his age, JOHN PETER ALIX, Esq., late M.P. for the county of Cambridge.

Feb. 19, after a short illness, at Bishop's Stortford, in the 24th year of her age, Miss EMMA PRATT, a member of Dr. Steane's church, Camberwell, and daughter of Mr. Pratt, a deacon of the Baptist church at Bishop's Stortford, much lamented.

Feb. 22, at Barton Mills, Suffolk, aged 8 months, WILLIAM JAMES, son of James RICHARDSON, Baptist minister.

Feb. 22, at his residence, Canterbury, ABRAHAM FLINT, Esq., in his 72nd year, after three months' illness, occasioned by a fractured limb.

Feb. 23, at Buckland-house, near Ashburton, aged 76, ANN, relict of the late John Polexfin BASTARD, Esq., formerly of Kitley-house.

Feb. 23, aged 52, Mr. HENRY BUTTER, of 129, Chesapeake, and Upper Clapton.

Feb. 24, at Lower Broughton, Manchester, of hooping cough, aged 1 year and 17 days, GEORGE OCTAVIUS, youngest son of Mr. D. E. FORD, minister.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the extraordinary events following each other in such rapid succession at Paris, the Stock Exchange has, during the past week, presented a scene of almost unparalleled excitement. Consols, which on Monday were 89½, fell in the course of Thursday to 89, but rallied slightly before the close of business. The first price on Friday morning was 88½; and after rising to 88½, a depression to 88 occurred. During the afternoon, the fluctuation has been between this latter price and 88½; and the closing quotations are 87½ for Money, and 87½ 88 for Account, being a fall of full 1 per cent. since the previous day. Business was prolonged till six o'clock, and at that hour Consols for Account had fallen to 85½.

SATURDAY.—The movements of the English funds throughout the entire day have been most rapid and violent. Consols for money opened at 84½ to 85, whence they suddenly receded to 83. Upon a rumour that a Regency had been established in France they rose to 85½, and when it was understood that a Provisional Government only had been formed, they again fell and were quoted 84. After this they were done at 84½, and at the close of the market the price was 83½ to 84. At 8 in the evening, on the appearance of a second edition of the papers, with full details of the proclamation of the Republic, alarm was much increased, but no new transactions were entered into. Scarcely any business was done in foreign securities this afternoon, but prices in all cases were quoted nominally lower.

MONDAY EVENING.—It may be safely affirmed that since the fall of Napoleon the City has never been in a state of greater excitement than that which has prevailed to-day. As compared with the closing prices of Saturday, the English funds have gone down nearly 4 per cent. The first quotation of Consols was 81½ to 82½. From this they receded to 81, and upon the appearance of a few buyers they rallied to 83. A continued succession of sales then took place, and the price went to 80½, the market ultimately closing at 80½ to 81 for money, and 81 to 82 for the account. Immediately after this, however, a third edition of the *Times* came, and a panic ensued, during which bargains were done at 79½. At 6 o'clock the quotations were 80 for money and 80½ for the account.

The following table (closing prices) will show the fluctuations of the funds during the week:—

	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Mon	Tues
3 per cent. Consols	88½	88½	87½	83½	81½	83½
Ditto for Account	88½	88½	88½	83½	81½	83½
3 per cent. Reduced	89	89	88	84½	81	83½
New 3½ per cent.	89½	89½	89	85	81½	83½
Long Annuities	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Bank Stock	—	198	199½	194	190	195
India Stock	—	241	244	242	230	233
Exchequer Bills	29 p	30 p	30 p	29 p	17 p	19 p
India Bonds	—	20 p	20 p	22 p	—	5 p

In the foreign market there has been very little doing, and few ventures upon purchases. Portuguese Four per Cents. are 20, Brazilian Five per Cents. 75, Chilean Three per Cents. 49, Grenada 19, and Mexican 17½. Not a bargain has been done in Belgian Stock. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. have declined from 49 to 45½, and the Four per Cents. are 75.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	—	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	5½	London and Greenwich	8½
Bristol and Exeter	69	Lancashire and Yorkshire	76
Eastern Counties	14	Midland Counties	105
Eastern Union	—	Ditto £40 Shares	45½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	43	Manchester and Birm'g	—
Great North of England	232½	Midland and Derby	68½
Great Western	96	Norfolk	79
Ditto Half	58½	North British	86
Ditto Fifths	23	South Eastern and Dover	51½
London & North-Western	145	South Western	59
Ditto Quarter Shares	—	York and Newcastle	80
London and Brighton	29	York and North Midland	71

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Feb. 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 19th day of Feb. 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,890,705	Government Debt	11,015,900
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,447,690
		Silver Bullion	1,443,015
	£27,890,705		£27,890,705

Dated the 24th day of February, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve	3,798,398	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,574,921
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,032,033	Other Securities	12,988,392
Other Deposits	9,797,938	Notes	9,806,010
Seven-day and other Bills	866,898	Gold and Silver Coin	678,944
	£25,048,267		£25,048,267

Dated the 24th day of February, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The above accounts, as compared with last week, exhibit the following result:—

In favour of the Bank—	
Increase of Bullion	364,925
Decrease of Circulation	468,957
Increase of Public Deposits	619,238
Increase of Reserve	798,890
	£2,282,010
Against the Bank—	
Decrease of Rest	6,627
Decrease of Security	355,178
Decrease of Private Deposit	163,907
	£535,712
In favour of Bank	2,282,010
Against the Bank	535,712
Exhibiting a total increase in favour of the Bank of	£1,756,398

BANKRUPTS.

ASK, WILLIAM, Wakefield, watchmaker, March 7 and 28: solicitors, Mr. Sargent, Norfolk-street, London; and Mr. Reece, 104, New-street, Birmingham.

BELLCHAMBERS, JONATHAN, 424, Strand, bookseller, March 9, April 7: solicitors, Messrs. Fry, Loxley, and Fry, 80, Cheapside, London.

BOLTON, HENRY, Luton, straw manufacturer, March 3, April 7: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London.

BUCKLAND, WILLIAM JOHN, East Greenwich, licensed victualler, March 3, April 11: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Co., Clement's-lane, London.

BUTTERFIELD, GULIELMUS TRISTRIS, formerly of 21, Fleet-street, London, now of 167, Oxford-street, drug grinder, March 3, April 11: solicitor, Mr. Minter, Brownlow-street, Holborn, London.

FALLOWS, WILLIAM, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, coal fitter and ship broker, March 9, 30: solicitors, Mr. Newsum, Middlesborough; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

HICKS, ROBERT, 12, Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico, apothecary, March 4, April 14: solicitors, Messrs. Wade and Co., Serpentine-avenue.

HOOD, ROBERT, Smethwick, Staffordshire, draper, March 4, April 1: solicitors, Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham; and Mr. Henry Holland, West Bromwich.

PLUMLEY, THOMAS, jun., Bristol, grocer, March 9, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Co., Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. Perkins, Bristol.

REES, EDWARD, Marshfield, Monmouth, carpenter and builder, March 9, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Irwin and Co., Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. C. Hassall, Bristol.

RIDSDALE, JOHN, Manchester, sharebroker, March 8, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Cooke, Barnard's-inn, London; and Mr. John Ray, Leeds.

SMITH, WILLIAM, South Stockton, Yorkshire, shipbuilder, March 9, April 6: solicitors, Mr. Petty, Stockton, and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

STEPHENS, HENRY THOMAS, Southampton, licensed victualler, March 2 and 31: solicitor, Mr. George Fitch, 23, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

STRONG, VALENTINE FRANCIS, and HOSKING, WILLIAM, Dye-house-wharf, Clink-street, Southwark, coal merchants, March 7, April 11: solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Horn, King William-street, City.

WALLACE, JOHN, Liverpool, corn and provision merchant, March 10, April 7: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple, London; and Messrs. Little and Bardwell, Royal Bank-buildings, Liverpool.

WILLIAMS, BENNETT, Dyffryn, North Wales, March 17, April 11: solicitors, Mr. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool.

WILLMOT, THOMAS, Moreton in Marsh, Gloucestershire, chemist and druggist, March 14, April 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Tilsley, Moreton in Marsh.

WILLS, GEORGE, late of Tyne-wharf, 235, High-street, Wapping, now of 5, Pleasant-row, Kentish-town, out of business, March 8, April 5: solicitor, Mr. Fourdrinier, College-street, Dowgate-hill.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COWAN, JAMES, Glasgow, tailor and clothier.

DUNLOP, JOHN, Edinburgh, writer to the signet.

FLINT, THOMAS, Dumfermline, merchant.

LALRO, WILLIAM, and Co., Glasgow, wholesale stationers.

POTTER, WILLIAM, Dumfries, draper.

DIVIDENDS.

George Samuel Coxwell and William Croser, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, final div. of 1d. and 1-7th; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Samuel and William Smith, Warley, worsted spinners, first div. of 2s. 6d.; also a div. of 20s. on the separate estate of Samuel Smith, and a div. of 20s. on the separate estate of William Smith; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Feb. 28—William Hirst, Leeds, merchant, final div. of 1d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Feb. 28—Thomas Robinson, Birkby, Yorkshire, final div. of 1d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Feb. 28—Jeremiah and William Thompson, Rawden, Yorkshire, merchants, final div. of 1d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after Feb. 28—Samuel Phillips, Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter, first div. of 2s.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Feb. 28, and any following Tuesday—Reynolds and Fairbank, Sheffield, builders and contractors, first and final div. of 1s. 9d.; at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Feb. 29, and any following Tuesday—Samuel and James Knight, Mold, Flintshire, bankers, fourth div. of 10d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, March 1, and any following Monday—George Cordington Nicholls, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 5d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Francis Richardson, Ormskirk, Lancashire, tailor and draper, sec. div. of 1d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—William Handley, Birmingham, wholesale saddler, first div. of 7d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Barber and Marshall, Walsall, bankers, first div. of 1s. 2d., second of 6d. third of 6d., and fourth of 8d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, March 1, and any following Thursday.

Tuesday, Feb. 29.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Dudley.

Wesleyan Chapel, Amphil, Bedford.

BANKRUPTS.

ARNOLD, GEORGE FARR, Apsley Guise, Bedfordshire, carpenter, March 10, April 17: solicitor, Mr. Gant, Nicholas-lane.

ATKINS, John, West Cowes, wine merchant, March 7, April 7: solicitor, Mr. Harpur, Kennington-cross.

BRAMAN, JOSEPH, Smethwick, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer, March 15, April 8: solicitors, Mr. E. Dudley, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

BRUNETT, STEPHEN, Bristol, teazle dealer, March 16, April 11: solicitor, Mr. Crosby, Bristol.

CANTER, WILLIAM, Exeter, innkeeper, March 9, April 7: solicitors, Mr. J. Daw, Exeter; and Mr. R. H. Terrell, 14, Gray's-inn-square, London.

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Worcester, corn dealer, March 15, April 13: solicitors, Mr. R. T. Rea, Worcester; and Mr. E. Wright, Birmingham.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES TOTTMAN, Cambridge, livery stable keeper, March 10, April 4: solicitors, Mr. A. S. Thorndike, 2, Staple-inn; and Mr. Bevil, Cambridge.

HURST, WILLIAM, jun., 52, Baker-street, Bagnigge-well-road, licensed victualler, March 9, April 14: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

HAWKESFORD, DOVEY, and HAWKESFORD, JOHN, Bilston, iron founders, March 15, April 13: solicitors, Mr. F. C. Sparrow, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

KENNY, JAMES LEWIS, 41, King-street, Snow-hill, dealer in corks, March 10, April 12: solicitor, Mr. Bickley, Moorgate-street.

LEWIS, JAMES, Hereford, mercer, March 14, April 18: solicitors, Mr. J. Davies, Hereford; Mr. J. P. Fuller, Birmingham; and Mr. C. G. Jones, 11, Gray's-inn-square, London.

RAINS, WILLIAM HENRY, Liverpool, wine merchant, March 17, April 14: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

ROSS, DANIEL, and TATHAM, EDWARD, 46, Union-street, Southwark, hat manufacturers, March 10, April 17: solicitor, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street.

SANKEY, JOHN, Birkenhead, blacksmith, March 17, April 14: solicitors, Messrs. Vincent, Temple, London; and Mr. Atkinson, Liverpool.

SHUTTLEWORTH, THOMAS BATT, Sheffield, shopkeeper, March 10, April 22: solicitors, Mr. Nixon, Clifford's-inn, London; and Mr. W. Binney, Sheffield.

WOOD, WILLIAM, Waddington, licensed victualler, March 17, April 7: solicitors, Mr. T. Brown, Lincoln; and Mr. J. Bowley, Nottingham.

WILKINS, GEORGE, Bristol, builder, March 16, April 11: solicitor, Mr. Ayr, jun., Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BORLAND, FRANCIS, Glasgow, merchant, March 6, April 3.

BORROWS, JEREMIAH, Glasgow, baker, March 6, 27.

BROWNLEE, GEORGE, Mid Calder, merchant, March 6, 27.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, Edinburgh, salesman, March 7, 26.

DUNN, THOMAS, Glasgow, wood merchant, March 6, 27.

MCLECHIE, EBENEZER, Glasgow, wine merchant, March 6, 27.

PORTROUS, JAMES, and PORTROUS, ALEXANDER, Kilmarnock, and Canonmills, tanners, March 6, 27.

PAUL, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, accountant, March 6, 27.

RICHARDSON, ANDREW, Abbey, farmer, March 4, 25.

STEEL, JAMES, Sanquhar, merchant, March 4, 25.

DIVIDENDS.

William Darling Hay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, baker, first div. of 8d.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Henry Wanstall, Durham, grocer, first div. of 1s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Samuel Stott, John Stott, and William Stott, Bacup, cotton spinners, first div. of 6s. 2d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—John Harford, Bristol, and Ebbw-vale and Sirhowy, iron merchants, third div. of 2s. 8d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Feb. 28.

There was very little Wheat fresh up from Essex this morning, but the supply from Kent was good. Fair-conditioned samples, which were scarce, found buyers at last Monday's prices, but the others being interfered with by the late arrivals of new Wheat from the Continent remained unsold at a late hour. Old foreign met a retail inquiry at fully the rates of last week. Barley is a slow sale, and 1s. per qr. cheaper. Beans must be quoted 1s. per qr. lower, also Maple and grey Peas, and white are almost unsaleable. Oats are difficult of disposal, but their former value is supported. Tares are in demand at our quotations. We observe no alteration in Flour. Ryemeal is obtainable on easier terms.

Wheat, Red	42 to 50	Peas, Hlog	36 to 40
Fine	43 to 52	Maple	38 to 41
White	42 to 49	Boilers	42 to 54
Fine	46 to 55	Beans, Ticks	30 to 32
Flour, per sk. (Town) ..	42 to 47	Pigeon	38 to 40
Barley	25 to 32	Harrow	33 to 35
Malt	31 to 33	Oats, Feed	19 to 21
Malt, Ordinary	50 to 54	Fine	24 to 26
Pale	52 to 57	Poland	22 to 24
Rye	30 to 32	Potato	24 to 26

Wheat	50s. 11d.	Wheat	51s. 11d.
Barley	31 3	Barley	30 9
Oats	21 1	Oats	20 11
Rye	32 4	Rye	30 11
Beans	37 10	Beans	38 5
Peas	42 5	Peas	43 10

Wheat	50s. 11d.	Wheat	51s. 11d.
Barley	31 3	Barley	30 9
Oats	21 1	Oats	20 11
Rye	32 4	Rye	30 11
Beans	37 10	Beans	38 5
Peas	42 5	Peas	43 10

Wheat	50s. 11d.	Wheat	51s. 11d.
Barley	31 3	Barley	30 9
Oats	21 1	Oats	20 11
Rye	32 4	Rye	30 11
Beans	37 10	Beans	38 5
Peas	42 5	Peas	43 10

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 28.

As the attendance of buyers, both town and country, was far from numerous, and the weather unfavourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was in a sluggish state at Friday's decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., the highest figure for the best Scots being 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. At the close of the market, nearly the whole of the best beasts had been disposed of; but a clearance of other breeds was not effected. On the whole, the Mutton trade was in a sluggish state, and in some instances, the quotations of the half-breeds, Kents, &c., were a shade easier than last week. The highest general figure for the best Dows was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs., but a few of the very primest produced 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, moved off heavily, at a decline in value of 2d. per 8lbs. In Pigs exceedingly little business was transacted at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. | Veal | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. || Mutton | 3s. 8 to 5s. 6 | Pork | 4s. 0 to 5s. 0 |

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.

Friday 932 | 2,520 | 168 | 260 || Monday | 2,890 | 16,020 | 85 | 250 |

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Feb. 28.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d. Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.

Middling do 3 2 to 3 4 Mid. ditto 4 0 to 4 4

Prime large 3 6 to 3 8 Prime ditto 4 6 to 4 8

Prime small 3 10 to 4 0 Veal 4 0 to 5 0 || Large Pork 3 8 to 4 4 Small Pork .. | 4 6 to 5 0 |

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed Market were again of very little importance this morning, and quotations remained nominally the same as on Monday last. The tendency was, however, downwards, particularly as regards Cloverseed.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 38s. to 54s.; fine, 55s. to 56s.; white, 46s. to 56s.

Cow Grass 38s. to 63s. || Linseed (per qr.) | sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 44s. to 48s. |
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..	£13 10s. to £13 15s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	15s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£28 to £31
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£5 10s. to £6
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. to 9s.; brown 8s. to 10s.
Canary (per quarter)	68s. to 70s.; fine 72s. to 73s.
Tares, Spring (per bushel)	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

CORN MARKET, LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—The trade has continued to exhibit gradually increased firmness, attended by a moderately fair demand for immediate consumption. Wheat and oats have commanded very full, and in some instances, improved prices. Oatmeal remained languid and without improvement in value; nor was there any material change in malt, barley, or beans. Pease were rather more saleable. American flour realized 27s. 6d. to 28s. per barrel, for Western; and approved Irish, 38s. to 40s. per sack in small quantities.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

There was no activity in business last week. Butter.—The demand for Irish was slow and limited. The finer descriptions sold at full prices, the middling and inferior kinds at a slight reduction. Foreign of prime quality in short supply, and a ready sale on arrival at an advance of 4s. to 6s. per cwt., but no alteration occurred in the value or demand for other sorts.

Bacon.—With no increase in the demand, the sales of Irish and American singed sides have been to a minor extent. Prices nearly stationary. Bale and Tierce Middle, Hams and Lard, as last reported. There has been but a very moderate business doing in Cheese during this week. The stocks of Cheshire are rather accumulating; the demand, except for fine, of which there is hardly any, limited.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	s.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.	s.
Dorset	108 to 112		Double Gloucester	60 to 64	
Carlisle	94 to 98		Single	58 to 64	
Sligo	86 to 88		Cheshire	56 to 70	
Cork, 1st	88 to 94		Derby	62 to 66	
Waterford	88 to 89		American	40 to 48	
Limerick	86 to 90		Edam and Gouda	46 to 50	
Foreign, prime—			Bacon, new	64 to —	
Friesland	106 to —		Middle	46 to 60	
Kiel	94 to 102		Hams, Irish	66 to 70	
Fresh Butter, per doz.,			Westmoreland ..	84 to —	
12s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.			York	84 to —	

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Feb. 26.—The market continues to be well supplied, with both vegetables and fruit. Pineapples are plentiful and good. The supply of foreign Grapes is well kept up. Pears and Apples are as plentiful as could have been expected, considering the season. Of the former, specimens of Beurée Rance and Ne plus Meuris may be bought at from 3s. to 4s. per dozen. Oranges are plentiful. Nuts sufficient for the demand. Filberts fetch from 14s. to 20s. per 100lbs. Lemons are moderately plentiful. Of Vegetables, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Greens, &c., are plentiful. Asparagus and Sea-kale may be obtained at last week's prices. A few French Beans have been sold at from 2s. to 4s. per 100. Carrots and Turnips are good in quality. Potatoes realize high prices.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERED, Feb. 28.—The arrivals during the past week have been considerable coastwise and by rail; also three cargoes from Belgium. The good condition in which all Potatoes come to market leads one to hope the blight is much weaker this season than last, and that the disease is fast wearing itself out.

York Regents	120 to 150	Kent and Essex	s.	s.
Do. Shaws	120 to 140	Regents	120 to 140	
Do. Kidneys	120 to 140	Do. Kidneys	120 to 140	
Do. Kidneys	120 to 140	Do. Blues	100 to 110	
Do. Kidneys	120 to 140	Do. Shaws	120 to 130	
Do. Kidneys	120 to 140	Do. Whites	70 to 80	
Do. Kidneys	120 to 140	Belgian ditto	80 to 110	

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—The business doing in our market is very trifling, at prices scarcely so good as on this day week.

Mid. and East Kents 65s. to 112s. || Wessex Kents | 60s. to 67s. |
| Sussex Pockets | 58s. to 64s. |

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Our market is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot, 52s. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat 3s. per 8lbs.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The demand for Cotton has been to a very limited extent; the sales being only 2,000 to 3,000 bales, all to the trade. Prices are fully 1d. per lb. lower below "fair" in American.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were limited to a few parcels from South Australia and Turkey. The public sales at the Hall of Commerce have gone off as well as could be expected. Leeds, Friday.—We have had a more moderate demand for Foreign Wools during the past week at full former prices. British Wool.—There has not been any change in the demand for English Wool this week, although there is rather better feeling. The manufacturers buy very cautiously. We do not quote any alteration in prices.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 17d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3¾d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.; Kents and Half-breeds, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Downs, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 3d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow 52s. to 72s. | Clover | 72s. to 94s. || Straw | 21s. to 28s. | | | |

COAL EXCHANGE, Feb. 28.

Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Sturats, 17s. 6d.; Braddys, 17s.; East Helton, 13s.; Wylam, 14s.; Kelloe, 16s. 6d. Our market today was very heavy, with very little doing. Ships on demurrage—fresh arrivals, 16; left from last week, 288; at market, 301.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—There was a better demand for Sugar to-day, and 370 hds have been disposed of at an advance of about 6d. per cwt. 1,000 bags Bengal found buyers without altering prices, and 7,000 bags Mauritius all sold at an advance of 1s. per cwt. for refining sorts; grocery kinds at previous rates; low to fine grey and yellow, 36s. to 43s. per cwt. The quotations for Bengal are, middling to good white, 41s. to 44s.; yellow and low white, 39s. to 40s. per cwt.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—

THE TEA DUTY.—It is now definitely settled, by the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Cardwell, M.P., in which he announces that "however willing he might be to reduce that duty, the state of the revenue will not permit it for the present year." We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend all consumers of tea to lay in their accustomed stocks, as it is impossible for tea to be cheaper. The great loss the merchants are now sustaining cannot long continue, though we have yet to learn whether the Chinese can take lower prices; however, purchases for the present year must be safe. The large sums of capital unemployed have already attracted the attention of speculators to this article; the chances are, therefore, that it may tend to higher rates. Colonial produce is somewhat dearer, but not sufficiently to cause any change in our prices. Rice, Sago, Tapioca, and Arrowroot are lower than at any previous period. The strong useful Congou at 3s. 2d. per lb., and the fine Hyson at 3s. 8d., will be found, from their excellent quality, well worth attention.

BLACK TEA.			GREEN TEA.		
Per lb.	s. d. s. d.		Per lb.	s. d. s. d.	
Good sound Congou.....	2 10 to 3 0		Good Twankay to Hyson kind....	3 2 to 3 4	
Strong useful Congou.....	3 2		Genuine Hyson... 3 6		
Fine Congou Pekoe, Souchong flavour.....	3 6		Fine Hyson, recommended....	3 8	
Finest Congou imported.....	4 0		Very fine Hyson... 4 8		
			Superfine Hyson... 5 0		
			Strong Gunpowder 4 0 to 4 4		
			Fine Gunpowder... 4 8		
COFFEE.			SPICES.		
Common Coffee... 0 8 to 0 10			Finest Mace..... 6 9		
Finest Ceylon... 0 11			Second quality, good..... 5 6 to 6 0		
Plantation ditto... 1 1 to 1 3			Batavia Nutmegs 5 4		
Finest Costa Rica 1 4			Ditto, finest picked 6 9		
Choice old Mocha; this is the finest imported.....	1 6		Ambonyna cloves... 1 4 to 2 0		
			Bencoolen, finest 2 9		
			Finest Cinnamon 4 9		
			Second quality... 4 6		
MISCELLANEOUS.			Genuine mixed spice..... 3 6		
Finest Pearl Sago 0 2 1/2 per lb			Black heavy pepper 0 11		
Tapioca, good... 0 5			Finest White Pepper..... 1 4		
Best Tapioca... 0 6			Long..... 1 2		
Finest West India Arrowroot..... 0 10			Finest Pimento... 0 7		
Best Mustard, in tin foil..... 1 4			Jamaica Ginger, best..... 2 4		
Best Carolina Rice 0 4			Ditto, good..... 1 6		
Isinglass, best picked..... 14 6			Unbleached, finest 2 0		
Best Brown Candy 0 10 1/2					

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subject, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our teas and coffees, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle,—not of selling a few, but every article at a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London, Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.—No. 8.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homoeopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT, from the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—It is hoped that families will use this Arrowroot in preference to any other, as the demand for it in this country will promote the commercial interests of the natives of these interesting islands.

Sold retail, by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Mawby, Aldgate; Medes, Camberwell; Burnside, Blackheath; Morgan, Sloane-street; Poulton, Hackney; Hooper, King William-street; Abbs, Gracechurch-street; Starling, Islington; Albright, Newington-causeway; Taylor, 1, York-place, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, and others. Parties wishing to sell this article, may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumble, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel.—Agents continue to be appointed.

An excellent remedy for the Influenza.

FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.—

Persons furnishing may effect a considerable saving in the above articles by purchasing at the old Establishment of WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons), who, while he does not profess to "sell 30 per cent. under any other house," does profess to sell an article which, quality and price considered, will be found to advantage most materially the purchaser, and to ensure his future patronage.

IVORY HANDLE TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per DOZEN. The great patronage which WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons) has for a length of time received, gives him confidence in asserting, that his CUTLERY will be found equal, if not superior, to any other house, at prices considerably under what is usually charged.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER. Did you ever use BENHAM'S NICKEL SILVER? If not make one trial, and you will then be convinced it is the only real lasting, and perfect substitute for sterling silver,—it possesses advantages over all other metals, requires but little cleaning; and although in daily use for years, retains its colour and brilliancy. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, as it will resist the most powerful acids.

	Fiddle pattern.	Threaded pattern.	King's pattern.
Tespoons, per dozen.....	5s.	11s.	12s.
Desert Spoons and Forks, ditto... 10s.		21s.	25s.
Table ditto ditto.....	12s.	28s.	30s.
Gravy spoons, each.....	3s.	6s.	7s.

Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons). Established A. D. 1792. 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge).

NERVO-PATHIC and MEDICAL GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 46, Strand, conducted by Mr. DALBY, under the most distinguished patronage, for the Cure of all kinds of Nervous Complaints, including Deafness, Paralysis, Indigestion, &c., by means of Galvanism and the Nervo-pathic treatment, now so extensively employed by Mr. Dalby.

J. DALBY, 46, STRAND, Inventor of DALBY'S CELEBRATED NERVOUS CHLOROFORM BALM.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

The extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished.....	0 15 0 ea. to 1	0 0	
Sets of eight mahogany ditto.....	4 4 0 ..	4 10 0	
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar.....	4 16 0 ..	5 10 0	
Gondola easy chairs (in leather).....	1 8 0 ..	1 16 0	
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed.....	1 1 0 ..	1 8 0	
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2 0 0 ..	3 5 0	
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3 4 0 ..	3 10 0	
Couches, with loose squabs, tall hair.....	3 15 0 ..	3 15 0	
Mahogany loo tables, French polished ..	2 11 0 ..	2 14 0	
Rosewood ditto, on pillars.....	3 10 0 ..	4 8 0	
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft. carved.....	3 5 0 ..	3 10 0	
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4 12 0 ..	5 15 0	
Mahogany dining tables, with aliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3 12 6 ..	5 5 0	
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sackings or lath bottoms, polished superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round.....	6 6 0 ..	7 15 6	
3-ft-6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops.....	2 12 6 ..	3 12 6	
Dressing tables, en suite.....	2 5 0 ..	2 11 0	
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres.....	8 10 0 ..	15 0 0	
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers.....	2 5 0 ..	2 15 0	
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats.....	0 3 0 ..	0 5 0	
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.....	2 1 0 ..	3 17 0	
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.....	0 16 6 ..	0 17 6	

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SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for nearly forty years by the Profession, for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate State of the Bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affections incident to childhood it is invaluable.

Dr. James Johnson states, in his Review of Dr. Murray's Invention—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit." Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says—"Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo—"It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael and J. Kirby, Esqrs., surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potash.

Drs. Every Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir Humphrey Davy testified that this solution forms soluble combinations with uric acid salts in cases of gout and gravel, thereby counteracting their injurious tendency, when other alkalies, and even Magnesia itself, had failed.

With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitutions.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. BAILEY, of North-street, Wolveshampton, and by all wholesale and retail druggists and medicine agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering,—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Heudebourg, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pittfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street; Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgeware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilcott, Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towerly, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Prout, 223, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Croyley-street, New North road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. also by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

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THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.
AT a MEETING of GENTLEMEN held at the KING'S HEAD TAVERN, POULTRY, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1848; the Rev. JOHN BURNET in the Chair:

Moved by Colonel Thompson, M.P.; seconded by Dr. Thomas Price; and
Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting the earnest friends of political progress and ecclesiastical freedom are deeply indebted to the *Nonconformist* newspaper, for its able, fearless, and effective advocacy of their principles since the period of its establishment; that in the present position of public affairs, especially in relation to politico-religious establishments, it is highly desirable that means be adopted for more widely extending its influence; and that the announcement of its intended enlargement presents a fitting opportunity for a vigorous effort on the part of its supporters to procure for it a greatly increased circulation.

Moved by Charles Gilpin, Esq.; seconded by Thomas Box, Esq.; and
Resolved—That this Meeting do resolve itself into a Committee, with a view to the adoption of suitable measures for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution; and that the co-operation of others throughout the country, favourable to the object, be invited.

Moved by the Rev. T. E. Thoresby; seconded by Mr. T. Stephings; and
Resolved—That an Appeal to the Public, embodying the views of this Meeting, be prepared, to be signed by the Chairman; and that it be forthwith extensively circulated.

(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Chairman.
* * Correspondence (with suggestions) is invited, addressed to the Rev. JOHN BURNET, 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill, London. Money orders in aid of a fund to meet expenses, must be made payable to Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, the Treasurer, at the same place.
Copies of the "Appeal," will be supplied on application as above.

AN APPEAL from the COMMITTEE for EXTENDING the CIRCULATION of the "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER:—

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,
The formation of a Public Committee to extend the circulation of a Newspaper, is a step which, under ordinary circumstances, would require some explanation, if not apology. We are, however, assured that as no one will suspect us of being influenced by other than public considerations, so few will deny that there are important reasons which justify, if no demand, this species of interference.

The question submitted to you, is not whether the *Nonconformist* shall continue to exist, for it has already established for itself a position of permanent stability. Neither are we striving to supply a defect, or to strengthen failing powers; and still less do we base our appeal on mere pecuniary grounds, or even on feelings of personal regard. We address you simply as holding with cherished affection principles which you believe to be essential to right government, and which, as earnest men, you are anxious to commend to the judgment of others.

Far be it from us to depreciate other Journals devoted to the same cause. We accord to them all the praise their services merit; but, at the same time, we submit to you that the *Nonconformist* is peculiarly deserving of your attachment and support.

The principles of which it has been the lucid exponent and the unswerving advocate, are such as commend themselves to every friend of political progress and of religious equality. Embracing in its powerful advocacy the whole extent of popular rights, it has aimed at the elevation of the middle and working classes to the possession of political power; and, insisting, with inflexible purpose, on the observance of justice as the only rule of legislative action, it has demonstrated the oneness of the great principle of civil and religious freedom.

Upon the great body of Nonconformists, it has a claim such as no other organ of public opinion can present. Demanding for all men unconditional religious equality, and asserting the spirituality of genuine Christianity, as well as the superiority of voluntary effort over the corrupt and oppressive machinery of a State-church, it has unceasingly laboured to liberate religion from the thralldom by which it has so long been enfeebled and degraded. During a period of seven years, and struggling with no common difficulties, it has brought to the application of this, its chosen theme, a strength and integrity of purpose—a clearness and breadth of argument—and a vigour and richness of style, which have caused the principles of Nonconformity to be respected in quarters where they had previously been but impatiently tolerated, and to be loved and acted on by those who, while holding them, were yet insensible to their worth.

It is very possible that, in pursuing the course which his judgment has approved, the Editor of the *Nonconformist* has sometimes expressed opinions in which all its readers do not fully concur; but, since few minds think alike on all subjects, this can excite no surprise. Yours is not a work to be performed in a slavish spirit; and while claiming the fullest liberty of thought for yourselves, it becomes you to exercise a generous forbearance towards your organs. In the present instance, you have ample proof, that whatever sentiments have been advanced, they have been the utterance of a mind conscious of rectitude, and nerved by a heroic love for truth.

Nor has the *Nonconformist* to rely for success on promises, however large, or designs, however excellent. It is a tried servant, having not only fulfilled every expectation originally held out, but acquired a moral power surpassing in degree the most sanguine hopes of its supporters. It would evidence dulness not to perceive, and disingenuousness not to acknowledge, that Dissenters have been led to take up their present advanced position under the influence of its faithful counsels and heart-stirring appeals. By its untiring energy it has succeeded in creating, if not a new party, yet a healthy tone of public feeling, which constitutes a new era in the history of Nonconformity, and which alone would secure for it immortal honour.

The present position of our national affairs, and the state of the public mind in relation to them, renders the more general support of such a journal a matter of the most pressing necessity. Popular principles are rapidly advancing, and they require a high order of advocacy to ensure their practical acknowledgment by the legislature. The subject of politico-religious establishments is becoming a topic of universal interest, and is fast ripening for legislative discussion. The recent measures, and still more the avowed intentions, of our statesmen, as well as the light thrown upon the enslaved condition of the State-church by the scenes now enacting within its pale, announce that the time has come for earnest action, and hold out a prospect neither faint nor distant of ultimate success.

Whatever other agency may be employed in the work, be assured that it is on the public press we must mainly rely, as the most potent instrument in effecting this mighty, but peaceful, revolution. And, Fellow-Countrymen, to what quarter can you so confidently look for help in the coming struggle, as to that from which you have already received so much? Gratitude alone should prompt you to activity for increasing the support of such a journal, as the best and most graceful acknowledgment of the rare devotedness of its gifted editor to the cause of universal freedom and humanity. How strong, then, is the incentive when, added to this, you know that by bringing a larger portion of the public mind under its instruction you will advance the noblest principles, and pave the way for their speedier triumph.

The proposed enlargement of the *Nonconformist* affords a fitting opportunity for extending its circulation to an extent commensurate with its claims. With the additional attractions and advantages such as augmented space and multiplied resources will afford, it will require but a wider circle of readers to leave it without a rival among the Weekly Press. Urged by a strong sense of public duty to make this appeal on its behalf, we beg, with as much of earnestness as is consistent with courtesy, to invite that co-operation and individual exertion which

are requisite to give it practical effect. Remember, the cause is your own for which we plead, and should you withhold a generous response, you must be sharers with us in the disappointment and the shame.

(Signed) On behalf of the Committee, JOHN BURNET, Chairman.
* * Correspondence (with suggestions) is invited, addressed to the Rev. JOHN BURNET, 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill, London. Money orders in aid of a fund to meet expenses, must be made payable to Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, the Treasurer, at the same place.
Copies of the "Appeal" will be supplied on application as above.

THE NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER.
THE COMMITTEE appointed at a MEETING called for the purpose of considering the best mode of increasing the circulation of the *Nonconformist*, held at the King's Head, Poultry, on the 3rd of February, consists of the following gentlemen:—

Col. T. Perronet Thompson, M.P.	Mr. P. Crellin,
Dr. Thomas Price	Mr. R. Mabbs
Mr. Samuel Morley	Mr. J. F. Bontems
Mr. Robert Besley	Mr. Crellin, jun.
Mr. W. H. Ashurst	Mr. Robert Gamman
Mr. Thomas Box	Mr. G. I. Cockerell
Mr. Edward Swaine	Mr. J. B. Cockerell
Mr. Charles Gilpin	Mr. William Allam
Mr. Ebenezer Clarke	Mr. George Moore
Mr. H. Edwards	Mr. J. Hoppe
Mr. H. Bidgood	Mr. S. T. Evans
Mr. J. Rogers	Mr. Joseph Soul
Rev. John Burnet	Mr. J. C. Williams
Rev. T. E. Thoresby	Mr. J. H. Wilson
Rev. H. Marchmont	Mr. A. Templeton
Rev. R. W. Overbury	Mr. John Kingsley
Rev. J. S. Eastwood	Mr. T. Stephings
Rev. T. G. Williams	Mr. J. A. Miles
Mr. James Baylis	Mr. T. B. Wilson
Mr. Stafford Allen	Mr. M. Murphy

The names of Non-resident Members will be published next week.

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Alderman Kershaw, M.P., Manchester	3	3 0
Rev. John Burnet, Camberwell	1	1 0
Mr. John Hume, Glasgow	0	10 6
Mr. William Johnson, Cambridge	2	0 0
Mr. John Wightman, Edinburgh	0	10 6
Mr. Henry Woodall, London	1	0 0
Mr. George Stevenson, Derby	0	10 0
John Cook, Esq., Brixton, per Mr. Edwards	1	0 0
Joseph Clissold, Esq., St. Paul's-churchyard, ditto	0	10 0
The Misses Buxton, Camberwell, ditto	2	0 0
Miss Edwards, Camberwell, ditto	1	0 0
Miss Eliza Edwards, Camberwell, ditto	1	0 0
Miss Dykes, Camberwell, ditto	0	10 0
Miss Smith, Peckham Road	1	1 0
Mr. George Dowman, Southampton	0	5 0
Mr. B. Farrington, Dumpton-hall	0	5 0
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., Walthamstow	1	0 0
Rev. William Cross, Worcester	0	10 0
Rev. J. W. Cross, Bristol	1	0 0
Rev. T. G. Williams	1	0 0
Rev. Thomas Thomas, Pontypool	0	5 0
Mr. B. Thomas, Milford Haven	0	10 0
Mr. B. Dixon, Stoke Newington	0	10 0
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John Wilks, Esq., Finsbury	1	1 0
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Mr. John Vernon, Blandford	1	0 0
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Mr. Isaac Grubb, Oxford	0	10 0
Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford	1	0 0
Mr. Stafford Allen, London	2	2 0
Mr. Charles Gilpin, London	3	3 0
Mr. T. P. Grundy, Harborough	0	10 0
Mr. S. Grundy, Leicester	0	10 0
Messrs. Moore and Murphy, Holborn Hill	1	1 0
Rev. Joseph Fox, Manchester	1	1 0
Mr. Joseph Soul, London	2	2 0
Mr. John Scott, Jun., Tooting	0	10 0
Mr. James Baylis, Tottenham	1	0 0
Mr. William Smith and Friends, Margate	0	10 0
Rev. Dr. Hutton, London	0	10 0
Rev. A. J. Morris, Holloway	1	0 0
Mr. C. H. Eli, Islington	0	10 0
Mr. R. Norris, Bristol	0	5 0
Mr. I. F. Mollett, Stoke Newington	1	1 0
Mr. J. Bartholomew, Walton-on-Thames	0	13 0
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Mr. Joseph Priestman, Thornton	1	0 0
Rev. David Lloyd, Lymington	0	10 0
Mr. Ebenezer Wall, Banbury	0	13 0
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R. Hollier, Esq., Greenwich	1	0 0
G. M., London	0	10 0

The Committee, while gratefully acknowledging the above contributions, have to state that, with a view to the complete accomplishment of the object they have entrusted to them, a much larger amount will be required, and earnestly call upon all who sympathize with it immediately to send in their contributions.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.
A. COCKSHAW, Secretary.
Committee-room, Horse-shoe-court, Feb. 29.

* * The following excellent proposition has been made to, and accepted at, a meeting held at Worcester, and is published here as an admirable plan for securing a large extension of the circulation, and in the hope that it may stimulate others to "do likewise."

Proposed—"A donation of £10, if the following conditions are complied with; viz., Four associations of eight persons, more or less, that will pay in advance for one year for one copy of the *Nonconformist* newspaper among them, to have another gratuitously non-subscribers to the *Nonconformist* paper, to be forwarded to the Office, in London, of that paper, with the view of obtaining subscribers from among such as might not otherwise become acquainted with the paper, to have a specimen copy sent."

* And another Ten Guineas in the event of £500 being raised. * More if necessary.

CLAIMS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

AT a MEETING of the FRIENDS of CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, held in Mr. WILCKE'S HOTEL, ROYAL ARCADE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1848.

Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., in the Chair,
It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. H. Angus, seconded by Mr. G. Charlton,

That this meeting expresses its great satisfaction with the proposed enlargement of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, because it believes its annunciation of the voluntary principle has done much to advance the cause of Protestant Dissent, by making its principles known and respected both in and out of Parliament, and has ever been the consistent advocate of civil, religious, and commercial freedom.

Moved by Mr. Harford, and seconded by Mr. Dransfield,
That this meeting, therefore, resolves to do what is in its power to extend the circulation of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, believing that to promote its extended influence, is to forward the cause of truth; and that a committee of twelve be appointed to co-operate with the London Committee, and adopt measures for extending the circulation of the *Nonconformist* in this town and neighbourhood.

A Resolution, recommending of the *Eclectic Review*, was also passed.

In addition to the regular News Agents, the following Booksellers will receive the names of subscribers:—Messrs. Finlay and Charlton, Mr. W. S. Pringle, and T. P. Barkas, Newcastle; and Mr. G. Watson, Gateshead, of whom may be had, on Thursday next, the First Number of the Enlarged Series of the *Nonconformist*.

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